

The Literary Digest

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THE RICH AND THE POOR.

POLITICAL CAUSES OF BUSINESS DEPRESSION.

HIS Excellency Governor Russell of Massachusetts contributes to the current number of *The North American Review* a paper on "The Political Causes of the Business Depression;" and while he does not altogether ignore the influence of world-wide economic causes, he still insists that legislation cannot escape its share of responsibility. Unwise laws, he says, can impair confidence, shake credit, and disturb industrial stability, until the people, under the stress of suffering, demand and get remedial legislation, by repeal or otherwise. Political action in this country, he continues, does to a large extent affect our industrial interests; and the Republican Party, realizing its responsibility for present laws, seeks to escape from it by claiming that not these laws, but the fear of laws which are to be enacted, has shaken confidence and brought adversity. Here, then, Governor Russell frames the issue—Is our admitted distress due to existing Republican legislation which the country has condemned, and ordered to be repealed, or to impending Democratic legislation which is to carry out the people's will?

Now it is something in favor of the Democratic policy, says Governor Russell, that since 1890 it has, after thorough consideration, been twice indorsed by a large majority of our people; that great manufacturing States like New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut have constantly supported it; and even Massachusetts voted for it in 1890; that it has been the policy of our nation through most of its life; that after thorough trial of the Tariff of 1846, manufacturing New England joined the rest of the country in demanding the lower Tariff of 1857, and under these low tariffs many of our great manufacturing cities were founded, and their industries established and prospered. Can such a policy now, after a generation more of active industrial life, with our industries older, with our labor more efficient, with our progress in inventions, and greater aptitude for manufacturing—can it, with its assured benefit of free raw material, be a just cause for alarm?

If mills are closed and men idle, it is well to remember that the McKinley Bill and high Protection are still in force; if the cause of sound money is threatened, that the Sherman Law has only just been repealed; if there is an increasing deficit in the Treasury

approaching fifty million dollars a year, that the Democratic Party left in March, 1889, a surplus of over one hundred millions, and that our income and expenses since have been determined by Republican laws. . . . The Republican Party through its McKinley Bill declared its purpose to shut off imports, and so reduce revenue. Then it set the precedent of a billion-dollar Congress, and by its laws fastened this expenditure on the future. Then for partisan purposes, and by the aid of Territories which it created States, Protection and silver, through the Republican Party, made their coalition for a double burden on the people, and passed the Silver Bill against the unanimous protest of the Democratic Party. Four years of reckless, extravagant legislation had to be paid for by impaired confidence with the inevitable result of panic and distress.

There has not been a year from the close of the war until 1888 in which Tariff-reduction was not promised and impending. The war-tariff itself was passed with a pledge that it should be reduced when the necessity for a war-revenue was over; but never did the anticipation of tariff reduction cause panic or business distress. Not until our revenue fell off, and gold was exported, and the gold-reserve impaired, and silver purchases enormously increased—all Acts directly chargeable to Republican legislation—not until then was confidence destroyed.

THE NEED OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATION.

MR. J. A. MURRAY MACDONALD, who discussed the question of an eight-hours day in an article in the April number of *The Nineteenth Century*, takes up the problem of the unemployed in a paper in the current number of *The New Review*, in which he makes the startling point that in spite of the growing production in every department of industry, this production is so much facilitated by machinery that in the great fine-staple industries of the country (England) the increase in the number of persons employed in 1881 as compared with 1861 was only about 8¼ per cent, while the population for the same period had increased 28½ per cent. The same influences appear to be at work in almost every other department of industry; machinery displaces labor, and, as a consequence, there is a diminished demand for manual labor which intensifies competition, and tends to demoralize the workman by rendering his position more and more shifting and uncertain.

Speaking generally, the only remedy for this condition of things would appear to be the substitution of such an organization of industry as would lead to a due balance between distribution and production in place of the present over-production. I hold that the proposal to publish accounts, as a means of arriving at an estimate of the total annual supply and demand of particular commodities in our markets, is not so far removed from the actual facts of our industrial life, as may at first sight appear. But this knowledge, though the necessary first step to a proper organization of our industrial life, is only the first step. It would not, of itself, secure a balance between the actual demand and the actual supply of commodities. This can be secured only by the collective control of the production of any particular commodity, by the whole body of the producers of that commodity. To take a special instance, let me refer to the conditions under which the coal-mining industry of the country is carried on. The Coal-Miners' Union is probably the strongest Union in this country. It includes practically the whole body of men engaged as miners. Over against them, there is a Union of the owners and lessees of mines. Here, the whole body of those concerned in the production of coal in the country are ranged into two opposite camps, for the sole purpose of struggling with each other for the share each is to have of the

wealth they produce. Such a condition of things cannot continue. It will soon be seen that it is to the interest of both to join their forces. The stronger the organization on each side is, the nearer the amalgamation. Whenever such an amalgamation of forces shall take place, the connection of the workman with the mine becomes as stable as that of the mine-owner. The evil is not local; it is the result of the course which the development of our industrial system as a whole, has taken, and is therefore general in its operation. The workman is not responsible for it, nor may it be left for him to grapple with alone. It is essentially a subject which calls for the consideration and action of the whole community.

INDUSTRIAL DEPRESSIONS.

FREDERICK H. COOKE, in a paper on this subject in *The American Journal of Politics*, says:

Twenty years since, there commenced an era of industrial depression unparalleled in the history of the world. It has been continuous during all these twenty years, and in all countries characterized by industrial activity, the minds of men have been busily at work seeking a cause adequate to the explanation of the phenomena; but their search has been much impeded by the tendency to magnify local causes. There may be truth in these several allegations, but there must be some deeply fundamental cause to which such other causes are merely incidental.

We believe that in a rather vague, imperfect way, the nature of the fundamental cause is already generally understood: the name "over-production" is assigned to it; but "under-consumption" would be a more appropriate designation. The problem of the day is not so much how to produce more cheaply, as it is how to sell what is produced.

Not that progress in the line of production is likely to cease or that it is desirable that it should cease. But there must be an answering progress in the line of *consumption*. The body of consumers, the wage-workers, must be enabled to consume on a large scale; to do this they must receive high wages. To the extent that high wages prevail, will a body of consumers be developed that will furnish a market for the commodities now incorrectly said to be "over-produced" but which are in reality "under-consumed."

If these conclusions are sound, it is not likely that the present era of industrial depression will soon terminate, but, in the struggle for existence among nations, it may safely be assumed that a general tendency in any one country toward an increase of the wages of the laboring classes will mark that country out as the fittest for survival.

TRAMPS.

PROFESSOR JOHN J. MCCOOK.

AIMLESS wandering, no visible means of support, capacity to labor, along with fixed aversion to labor, begging from door to door, camping on property of others without their consent—no one of these by themselves, but all of them together, make up the legal picture of that species of vagabond whom we have come lately to call the Tramp.

Whether the name Tramp originated in England or in this country, I cannot be sure; but, for whatever reason, it is not in general favor among tramps themselves in this country. "Bum" is the generic term used by them. They carefully distinguish between class and class, and there is manifestly an aristocracy among them, and a middle and lower order. A few weeks ago I had a long talk with one of the "saltigrades"—if my spider friends will permit me to borrow one of their names—one of the order of Jumpers—that is, train-jumpers. He put his family first, and spoke with undisguised contempt of the "Pike Bum" who "hasn't the nerve to jump a train"—even rising and imitating the Pike Bum's long, awkward gait. He was still more disdainful in his description of the "City" or "Shovel Bum," and the "Mission" or "Religious Bum." And he almost lacked vocabulary to express his feelings toward the "Gay Cat," an inferior order of beings who begs of and otherwise preys upon the Bum—as it were a jackal following

up the king of beasts. The nobility of the order he called Hobo's (Haut-beaux!).

My saltigrade friend above referred to as priding himself upon belonging to the nobility of the order gave many incidents concerning his own career which are curious. They may not all be true. In fact, I doubt not he told me more than one lie. Still men are not apt to invent things to their own discredit, and the following were not given in a spontaneous or boastful manner, but in answer to very direct and leading questions. He had "done" thirty days each in Erie County, N. Y., White Plains, N. Y., Brooklyn, Ct.; thirteen days in San Francisco, Cal.; twenty days in Savannah, Ga.; ten days in Chicago; five days in the Tombs, New York City, and had been arrested in Syracuse, N. Y., and Richmond, Va.

He had passed part of one winter in an alms-house to "get a new suit of clothes"—had been nine days in Charity Hospital, Blackwell's Island, for a finger bruise got in jumping a train; six weeks in a Philadelphia hospital, and he had also been to dispensaries now and then for medicine.

It would be a pity to overlook one other item in the self-confessed activities of this gentleman. He had voted eight times in one single election day in New York City, receiving therefor a total of sixteen dollars. The manner in which the thing was accomplished was described by him in such fashion as to convince me that he was telling the truth—and I am not naturally credulous, nor void of knowledge of the way in which this branch of politics is cultivated in New York and elsewhere. But I have been assured by another tramp that this was undoubtedly a lie, as he had never got anything like that money himself.

I spoke with one man who had travelled through almost every State of the Union; he had been through a great part of Canada, had visited England in a cattle steamer, landing at Liverpool and tramping thence to Manchester. He thought England not comparable with America—people would not give as freely there. He got back, he said, through the offices of the American consul.

I am strongly inclined to think that many of our jumper-tramps have been brakemen, and the reverse. I have talked with several engine-drivers and firemen who are of this opinion, and in four instances tramps have personally informed me that they have been brakemen. There can be no question that many a brakeman has a very tender spot in his heart for a tramp, and that he finds ways of helping him along, in spite of the universal reprobation of the management.

Love of drink and indisposition to steady work are apparently the chief influences which prompt men to take to the road. I believe industrial causes have but little to do with pauperism in general, or vagabondage in particular.—*The Charities Review*, New York, December.

THE INDICTMENT OF DIVES.

W. S. LILLY.

IT is unquestionable that a vast amount of existing property has been heaped together by wrong, that is, by fraudulent or violent invasion of the rights of others. But there is another count in this indictment against Dives. It is this: admitting for the sake of argument that the source of this wealth is untainted, he holds it on conditions which he too frequently forgets; that he converts to his own use what was bestowed upon him in trust for others; and this is what the law characterizes as embezzlement. The charge will seem monstrous to many good people who, as the French say, "*mangent leur rentes*" in all good conscience, supposing apparently that they were sent into the world for that purpose alone. That duties attach to the possession of *land* is a belief which has never been wholly effaced from the general mind. That this holds good of all kinds of property would seem to many, perhaps to most, an amazing and irrational doctrine. And yet it is true. Absolute ownership can spring only from creation. Has Dives created the lands, the mines, the skilful hands, the strong arms which supply his revenues? The right of property, like all our rights, is limited and fiduciary. There is no human right which is not conditioned by human duties. A man's moral claim to his rights ceases if he cease to perform the correlative duties. And

if it is wrong to deprive him of them—I am speaking from the point of view not of human law but of ethics, whence, however, all our legislation derives its very life—the wrong lies, not in any injury which would be done to him, but in the tendency of the measures that would have to be employed against him, to unloose the bonds of the social order. The justification of private property is the general good. If it could be shown, which it cannot, that individual ownership is incompatible with the general good, no effectual defence of it would be possible. The claims of the social organism in which rights acquire validity come before those of the individual. "*Salus populi suprema lex.*" The right to property is not a right of the same primary and aboriginal kind as the right, say, to existence. And even that right is not absolute. It is conditioned by the duty to work. It is limited by the obligation to respect the like right in other men. It is fiduciary and must be exercised for the benefit of, and in subordination to, the community, which may, for a just cause, take the life of any one of its members, or require him to lay down his life for it. The same principles apply even more strongly to the right of private property, which belongs to what the schoolmen call the secondary sphere of natural law. It is a great and indispensable social institution, ordained by human reason for the common good. But the respect due to the form in which it exists in any given state of society, depends upon its practical working. If its holders forget the tenure on which they hold it, if by selfishness, by rapacity, by luxury, they make their ownership a public mischief instead of a public benefit, they are undermining the existing order of proprietary rights and are preparing the ruin of the present constitution of society. Such are the first principles applicable to this grave question. And in the light of them, who can look at the existing state of things without amazement, without terror? We must say of it, as the wise Duke of Weimar said of the First Napoleon in the noontide of his glory, "It is unjust, it cannot last." The moral law is supreme over nations as over the individuals of whom nations are composed, and can no more be violated by nations than by individuals without incurring the penalty which is "the other half of crime."—*The New Review, London, December.*

THE SUFFERING POOR.

THE chief development in the problem of "the unemployed" during the past week is in the inauguration of comprehensive, practical measures for relief. The Nation is thoroughly aroused to the realization of the gravity of the situation, and to the fact that existing industrial conditions may not be expected to present any material improvement during the winter. There are scores of thousands, nay, hundreds of thousands of workmen now out of employment, and, as one of the daily papers puts it: "We cannot afford to let these men starve, for we shall want them again, as soon as business rallies." The Nation has no intention of letting these men or their families starve.

Mr. Chauncey M. Depew, in the course of an address at a recent conference of hospital representatives, said:

"I have been through all the panics of the last thirty years, but I have never seen one in which the distress was so widespread and reached so many people who previously had not been affected as this panic of 1893. It has thrown over 2,000,000 people out of employment; and calculating five persons, which is a small estimate, to a family, that means 10,000,000 people with no breadwinner among them, and no possibility of winning bread. The accounts which come to me from places along our various lines of railroad where there are large or small industries are distressing to a degree. And these are conditions of want produced by circumstances for which the people who want are not responsible. It is not their habits or their action which has produced these results. The conditions have sprung from causes absolutely beyond their control. We know there will be a resumption of employment; but meanwhile there will be tremendous suffering. How are these people to be reached?"

Money is forthcoming, in liberal measure, to aid them, and relief-measures on an extended scale are being organized in New York, Chicago, Boston, Philadelphia, and indeed in all the great cities of the Union, but the problem presents enormous difficulties, not the least of which is that of separating the wheat from the

chaff, of distinguishing between the industrious workman thrown out of employment by no fault of his own, and that great body of hopeless and helpless incapables who want relief but not work. These are always the first to flock to the places where charity is dispensed, and some idea of their numbers and views of life may be gathered from a report of Mr. Charles D. Kellogg of the Charities Organization Society, in which he says that of 1,500 applicants for aid, 1,126 turned away on being told that they would have to work for it. This does not, however, affect the real merits of the question at issue, except in so far as it calls for discrimination in affording relief. The chief difficulty is in providing work for willing hands. If the unemployed were all able-bodied men there would still be a difficulty in finding work for them at this season; but a very large proportion consists of women, or of men quite incapable of heavy labor. Despite all difficulties money is pouring in and charity organizations are disbursing it as judiciously as the circumstances admit. One of the relief-measures in New York City is the establishment of five-cent restaurants; another method is to issue tickets for food, fuel, clothing, and shelter, which in some cases have to be paid for by a reasonable amount of work. The Mayor of the city has been appealed to, and has promised to provide labor as far as possible, consistent with his duty. Similar work has been done in other great cities. A conspicuous instance of the recognition of the fact that wealth has its duties is presented by Mr. Andrew Carnegie, of Pittsburgh, who has undertaken to run his mills, at a loss if needs be, in order to furnish employment; and, further, to duplicate whatever amount may be raised by the city of Pittsburgh for relief-measures. The city's contribution to date is \$61,000, and it is thought that it may amount to \$200,000 before the 1st of March.

To a greater or less extent, European countries are passing through a corresponding stage of industrial depression, with consequences similar to those we are experiencing. But whether the need in England is less pressing or whether the English people have less faith in remedial measures, the Government as represented by Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Chamberlain has expressed itself powerless to help. Mr. Gladstone, in reply to a deputation of the unemployed which waited on him on December 28, said:

"Want of employment is not peculiar to London or any part of Great Britain. The Government sympathized with the men and their families in their distress, but it would be difficult for the Government to construct railways or engage in work beyond its usual power."

Mr. Chamberlain, too, was waited on by a deputation of the unemployed, and as quoted by *The Scotsman*, Edinburgh, he told them in reply to their several proposals for Government aid:

"Municipal farms would not help the artisans. The work provided would be unsuitable for the bulk of the unemployed in towns. Municipal workshops might provide work for unemployed artisans; but for every unemployed artisan taken in, another artisan in private employment would be flung out of work. To open more shops will not create a greater demand for work. A municipal boot-shop would simply take away work from private boot-shops. What we want is not more shops, but more work." Mr. Chamberlain (continues *The Scotsman*) deals with two ways of providing more labor, and thus thinning the ranks of the unemployed. One would afford immediate and seasonal relief; the other is a slower but larger and more permanent remedy. The first is the prosecution of works of improvement by local authorities. The larger remedy is the diligent cultivation and judicious extension of our markets abroad.

An English Socialist paper, *Justice*, London, waxes ironical on the vanity of any appeal to those in authority for aid. It says:

"Already the agitation on behalf of the unemployed, commenced by the S. D. F. Unemployed Committee only three weeks ago, is beginning to stir up the bubbles in the cesspool of modern society.

"The demonstration in Trafalgar Square which set the ball rolling, will still be fresh in the minds of most observant Socialists when, in spite of rain and wind, some eight thousand unemployed workers of the metropolis, headed by the red banners and energetic comrades of the Social-Democratic Federation, assembled in Trafalgar Square to demand from our very illiberal Government the right to live. In the mean time the resolution passed in Trafalgar Square had been sent to our grand old Premier, with a re-

quest that the unemployed question might be taken into consideration during the Autumn Session of Parliament. He replied that the Session was otherwise engaged. Temperature in the aforesaid caldron immediately rose one degree. We then commenced an attack upon the Local Authorities. Boards of Guardians and Vestries during the last three weeks have been besieged by deputations and applications to receive deputations until any average citizen might have believed half London was unemployed. But the head of the average vestryman or Poor-Law Guardian is too thick to be penetrated by anything less than a good strong pick wielded by the muscular arms of an able-bodied navvy, and with a few notable exceptions nothing has been done. Our proposals have been, where put forward at all, purposely of an extremely 'practical' character.

"Our next excursion was to the L. C. C., but they couldn't see, at any rate, that they could do much. They paid a well-deserved compliment to the ability of our organizer and promised to take his suggestions into consideration. They are still considering. The unemployed are still starving.

"From the L. C. C. we naturally ascended to the higher regions of Parliament, and have commenced by holding 'conferences' with the Liberal and Tory members. Sympathy still flourishing like a green bay tree. Both agree that the question is quite above the level of party politics, but won't meet us conjointly. Probably afraid of tackling each other in a sympathizing match. Next development: probably a deputation to the bar of the House, then to the hereditary four-bottle emptiers next door, finally to Victoria R. and I., not to say P.

J. E. DOBSON."

The American Press is generally warm in its advocacy of relief measures, but one meets with occasional criticism of indiscriminate charity. Even the proposal to start special municipal works does not escape criticism. We subjoin a few representative extracts.

All Trades are Suffering.

The information obtained by both the Health Department and the labor organizations shows that these unemployed include workers in nearly every trade and every industry, skilled and unskilled. About one-third of them are common laborers. The remainder is made up of men and women discharged from factories, lines of transportation, domestic service, and nearly every skilled employment. It is remarkable that this enforced idleness is especially large among the bakers, the cooks, and the waiters. From one-quarter to one-half of these are now out of work, according to the reports of their unions. It is also noticeable that among the unemployed are many bartenders, both the liquor business and the patronage of restaurants having fallen off largely. The stagnation in building, and the economy prevailing in every direction have wholly deprived a vast number of the bricklayers, plumbers, carpenters, and painters of their usual work, or compelled them to be idle one-quarter or one-half of their time. The same is the case with the machinists, and with the tailors, though this is usually the busiest season for their trade. The cabinet-makers also are suffering, perhaps more especially the men who work on pianos. So is it with the cigarmakers, and in every industry which supplies the demands of luxurious tastes. The number of merchants' clerks out of employment is, very naturally, much greater proportionately than it has been for many years, and, unhappily, it will be increased after the holiday season is over. The lessened demand for public transportation is shown in the laying off of many car drivers. The livery stable business feels the effect of these times sadly. Grocers report a largely decreased demand for their more costly wares, and a prevalent domestic economy among the more prosperous, which reduces their sales generally. The butchers tell the same story.—*The Sun, New York.*

If the City were to Provide Employment!

The jails and gambling-houses would be searched for foremen and directors of the work, and the beneficiaries of the charity would be converted into Tammany voters next fall. This is a consideration which cannot be overlooked in this city. When we see the kind of men Tammany puts on the police-bench, in the Police Commission, and in the Department of Public Works, we may guess the kind of men to whom they would give the handling

of the charity money. Possibly this objection might be overcome by the creation of some sort of commission of outsiders, like the Aqueduct Commission, but something of this kind would be absolutely necessary. All the theories of the State socialists break down ludicrously when "the State" turns up in the persons of Gilroy, Croker, Martin & Co. Moreover, if any municipal system of relief were set on foot, the rush of paupers and poor persons from the neighboring towns and villages would be immense, and, we may be sure, city officials would do little to keep them out. And in thinking of throwing any such burden on the city, we have to remember that the bulk of the taxpayers are persons who, at crises like this, are themselves just struggling to keep their heads above water, and need but very little pressure to fall into the pauper-crowd themselves.—*The Evening Post, New York.*

Establish a Great Pawnshop.

An immense amount of money and supplies is sure to be provided by the benevolent people of this city, and there is danger that it will not only be largely wasted but that its distribution will develop permanent evils. Every citizen is bound so far as he can to avert those consequences by seeing to it that his own gifts are not unwisely bestowed. Of a different sort, though directly suggested by these considerations, is the relief that might be furnished by the creation, under proper regulations, of a great pawnshop similar in organization and administration to the Mont de Piété in Paris. In this city the pawnbrokerage system is little better than an instrument of rapacity. No greater service could be rendered to the deserving poor in the present emergency than by the establishment of an institution for loaning money to them upon the miscellaneous articles which they could spare now and which they might redeem upon payment of reasonable interest hereafter. By that means they might relieve themselves from present distress without loss of self-respect or practical forfeiture of their property. To generous men of wealth who would like to unite in some undertaking for the benefit of the unfortunate, but do not know what to do, we commend the idea of a legitimate pawnshop on a scale suitable to an experiment and capable of expansion if the business warrants the investment.—*The Tribune, New York.*

General Master-Workman Sovereign's Views.

General Master-Workman Sovereign, of the Knights of Labor, to-day issued an official statement in which he outlines the course he will pursue. He says the Order must put its principles into the statutes of the country and make them a part of the practice of society. He continues:

"Everywhere is starvation and death, while corporate greed and avaricious money-lords apply the arrogant lash with relentless fury, and Congress, like a wooden god, looks down in silent contempt on the miseries of the most patriotic and industrious people the world ever knew. With these conditions confronting the people everywhere, if we cannot permeate society with a healthy public opinion on the subject of labor and force the adoption of our principles, we deserve defeat."

The General Master-Workman further says that he feels warranted in asserting that civil liberty in this country will die within the next seven years unless the Knights of Labor or some like organization come to the rescue. He then shows that, according to the eleventh census, the increase of wealth is about \$750,000,000 per year, while the interest charges exceed \$1,500,000,000 per annum. "Do not mistake for tariff delusions," he concludes, "the lack of public confidence. It is the jingle of shackles that is always heard by a nation that forces the transaction of business on debt and credit, and robs labor of the fruits of its toil."—*The Post, Washington, D. C.*

The Salvation Army's Work.

Commander and Mrs. Ballington Booth contribute articles to *Harper's Weekly*, December 30th, telling of the work of the Salvation Army among the poor and the outcast. Of "The Work of the Shelter Brigade" Commander Booth writes:

"The Salvation Army believes in sociology as well as heartology. Indeed, beneath its tricolored flag these two are very much intertwined, and made as twin handmaidens to serve each other.

Separate them, and the one becomes empty sentiment, while the other degenerates into 'charitable patronage.'

"While the average captain (of whom there are now over 11,000 in command in the Salvation Army) seeks by the aid of song, testimony, and personal appeal to win from the lairs of sin and meshes of iniquity the unsaved of his congregation every night, the officer in charge of the Food and Shelter Brigade, or Social Wing, is exerting a personal influence over the unfed, unclothed, and unworked applicants who nightly appeal for assistance.

"Side by side with each other in this and other cities are two powerful agencies effecting the uplifting and upbuilding of those who have been dragged down—the low and helpless in the social scale—the Food and Shelter and the Slum brigades. A touching and lengthy story of these two important branches it would not be difficult to write, did time and space permit; and in speaking of the Shelter Brigade, or Social Wing, we must content ourselves in dwelling upon but a few phases of this fascinating work.

"Now, first, it must not be for a moment supposed that the classes reached and benefited by these social apostles are composed exclusively of those who have no intelligence and refinement. On the contrary, it would surprise the unsophisticated and uninitiated to learn the large proportion who have known every refinement, careful training, and the highest education that are found among the list of Lazaruses who throng our shelters and refuges.

"We have sometimes reflected that could all those who have applied to us for food and clothing and work, who were once found in the higher walks, be gathered together, it would test the capacity of one of the largest buildings to accommodate them. Musicians, artists, lawyers, and clergymen alike, who have been drawn into the maelstrom of misfortune and sin, pitifully plead at the same door with slum-born and criminal-nurtured ones for tangible sympathy and help. Yet it is not for the fallen in the higher walks, nor for the vicious, that the shelters are particularly inaugurated. The primary object of our Food and Shelter is to help those who, while still honest and painstaking, have, through some misfortune or twisted circumstances, been left to go adrift without work, without home, and, what is worse, without a friend.

"How often have we found that between the life of *want* and the life of *sin*, between that of *misfortune* and that of *crime*, there is a point at which the unfortunate can be saved—saved to gaining livelihood, to honor, and to self-respect!

"But it must not be supposed, from the above, that we do not deal with the *fallen* ones as well as those in *danger of falling*. Could one stand behind the counters of one of our crowded shelters, whether in New York, Buffalo, or San Francisco, he would at once become impressed with the *variety* of cases that come to our notice—all the way from the young man who, fresh to the great city, has come beneath its subtle and cunning influences, to the poor, ragged, dishevelled castaway who spends his nights in covered trucks or beneath some damp archway. The good Samaritan in the Social Wing not alone finds the man stripped of thieves, but by the hands of disease and the gaunt fingers of hunger.

"There are four classes who frequent our shelters, to all of whom this poor man's refuge proves acceptable and grateful:

- "1. The thoroughly vicious and criminal classes.
- "2. The unfortunates who, while honest and deserving, through sudden misfortune have lost their occupation.
- "3. Those who have acquired drinking habits, and who, through inebriety, have lost position and all belonging to them.
- "4. The foreigner who finds himself, not, as in his native country he supposed, the early possessor of the yellow metal, but hopelessly in want and despair.

"If it be asked, Are you able to give some help to all these classes? we gratefully reply, Yes. And the following figures, which represent *but three of our shelters in this country*, will speak for themselves of the number who have come beneath the influence of this special branch. During the twelve months ending November, 1893, 80,391 meals have been provided at a nominal sum; 51,648 beds have been supplied to homeless people; 6,360 have been furnished with employment. The number of beds provided in all our shelters throughout the movement is considerably over 2,000,000, while the meals given to the hungry destitute reach over 3,000,000."

Mrs. Booth Describes "Woman's Work in the Slums."

How dark is the gloom, how oppressive the atmosphere of crime and misery, none can understand who "go slumming" as sight-seers, or who dabble for a time in slum-work as an experiment.

To know all, to understand the needs, and to be able to grasp the awfulness of the existing state of things, you must live and work in the slums as neighbor to the people, sharing their poverty, dwelling in their homes, and dressing in as poor a garb as they, that you may be brought to their level sufficiently to benefit them, while you turn your back on all the comforts, ease, and refinements of home as completely as if you were a missionary in Central Africa or China.

These "poor outcasts" have their feelings, are sensitive, suspicious, and sometimes proud. They do not care to be looked at as phenomena, patronized and pitied by those who consider themselves above them, and they will rebuff those who come as spies or strangers into their midst.

It is with love and constant kindly deeds that the slum-workers of the Salvation Army have won their way from cellar to garret, from dive to saloon, making themselves necessary to their neighbors, showing them that real Christianity is disinterested, in-



COMMANDER AND MRS. BALLINGTON BOOTH.

tensely practical, and believes sincerely in the Fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of *all men*.

In New York, Chicago, Brooklyn, Boston, Philadelphia, and Buffalo, day and night, summer and winter, patiently and lovingly, away out of sight, between forty and fifty young women, without salary or worldly recompense, are passing in and out of the most wretched homes and haunts of sin, seeking, as Christ did, the most needy, the most debased and most hopeless, and by their patient toil winning them back to life and hope and goodness. Fearlessly they visit from saloon to saloon, talking and praying with the rough, drunken crowds gathered therein.

They have no male escorts with them to protect them; their own goodness and purity are about them like a wall of fire.

By the side of the hopeless fallen woman in the lowest dives you would find them talking of possible purity and brightness. You could see many a poor painted face wet with tears amid the coarse laughter, the fetid fumes, and noisy dance of those night revels, as the girl has been drawn aside and lovingly talked to. Down into cellars God's messengers have groped their way, and found there human beings sleeping on the damp ground, in places where light was dim, and where rats ran around and scampered over them, and the bitter cold crept in to start fatal maladies in their worn and hungry bodies.

THE HAWAIIAN INVESTIGATION.

THE sub-committee of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, which was appointed December 26, on motion of Senator Morgan, met at ten o'clock on December 27, and examined the Rev. O. P. Emerson, at present Secretary of the Hawaiian Board of Missions. He is said to have told the Committee that he had passed nearly all his life on the Hawaiian Islands; that he was present in Honolulu during the revolution, and that he is confident that the United States marines and sailors took no part in the overthrow of the Queen, and lent no aid to the men who organized themselves into a Provisional Government. After hearing what Mr. Emerson had to say, the Committee adjourned until Tuesday, January 2. It is the general opinion of the Press that Senator Morgan will probe the subject to the farthest limit, and will not be influenced by party affiliations. The Anti-Administration papers express the belief that the investigation will reveal facts heretofore suppressed, which will condemn the President's policy.

A Large Lie Out Somewhere.

A searching and exhaustive inquiry may be expected from the Committee appointed by the Senate to ascertain whether any irregularities have been committed in our diplomatic intercourse with the Hawaiian Government. Of the five Senators composing the Committee, at least three, and perhaps four, may be trusted to put to a proper use the large powers conferred upon them; to elicit the truth without fear or favor; to fix responsibility where it belongs, and to visit misconduct with appropriate censure. When one contrasts the admonition sent to Willis on December 3, that he could not use force without the sanction of Congress, with the unmistakable tenor and purpose of Mr. Gresham's recommendations published three weeks before, one cannot easily resist the conclusion that, to quote the phrase used by Mr. Blaine on a memorable occasion, there is a large lie out somewhere. What and where the lie is, the Committee of the Senate will be expected to discover.—*The Sun (Dem.)*, New York.

Let Everything be Done Openly.

In a Republic there ought to be no concealment. It is not a good thing to pull the blinds down when any problem is being discussed. An executive session, or a session behind closed doors, its members pledged to secrecy, may possibly be a necessity in extreme cases, but it is nevertheless an abomination. The people have a right to know everything that is done in their name, and since there is no authority to act except that which is delegated by them, nothing should be kept hidden.

We have no doubt that Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Gresham will give all needed assistance to this Committee of Inquiry, and cheerfully surrender a copy of all instructions and the originals of all dispatches received. Concealment is not within the scope of their purpose. They did what was best under the circumstances, and are quite ready to give the reasons for their action.—*The Telegram (Ind.)*, New York.

Shall Gresham Go?

If the President had not given himself away so hopelessly in the Honolulu business; if he had not paramounted Blount and promulgated his lop-sided reports, and recited the story leading up to the point when the Queen checked him in his special message, it would be an easy solution of the "embarrassment" of which the Secretary of State complains to fling him overboard.

As the case stands, Gresham should not go unless Cleveland goes along with him by abdication. There is truly no particular reason that the President should not step down and out, for his personal comfort, except that he will not, being possessed of an intense sense of responsibility and great desires and boundless emotional sentiments. He has made himself believe that the world wiggles as he walks.—*The Standard Union (Rep.)*, Brooklyn.

The President Should be Impeached.

We have urged the impeachment of the President, because his misdeeds are of the gravest import; and impeachment is the only constitutional method of reaching him. Debate and resolution

are good, but they are insufficient. A President who has the effrontery to take the course adopted by President Cleveland also has the indifference which merely laughs at resolutions and all protests uttered upon the floor of the House and the Senate. The time comes in the history of every nation when the people are obliged to resist infractions of the fundamental Law. If they fail, the stability of their institutions is destroyed. For this Nation the time to resist has come, and the people look to their Representatives in Congress to act with boldness and decision.—*The Democrat (Dem.)*, Rochester, N. Y.

Congress Should Probe to the Bottom.

It is to be earnestly hoped that either in House or Senate, or in both bodies, this Hawaiian business will be probed to the very bottom. Even should President Cleveland escape censure, his policy should not be indorsed, nor should means be placed in his hands for the consummation of his infamous plot against the rising Hawaiian republic. It is the duty of Congress to put an end to that conspiracy, and to indicate its disapproval of the restoration of the deposed Queen.—*The Republican (Rep.)*, Denver.

Our Present Duty.

There is no divine right of republicanism in the world, any more than there is a divine right of kings. The divinity in all these matters is in the right of the people to govern themselves.

It may be conceded, for the sake of argument, that the Provisional Government is composed of Christians, and that it more nearly corresponds to our ideas of a just government than does the government of the Monarchy, but this is foreign to the question. We have no more right to interfere on this ground with the Government of Hawaii than we have to interfere with the Government of China, or Japan, or Turkey, none of which are Christian or administered by Christian statesmen, and none of which we have a right to assume are any more just to the subjects of such Government than is the Monarchy of Hawaii to its subjects.

Such a claim would make the United States the moral and religious arbiter of the world; would constitute us self-appointed crusaders, going about the earth pulling down and restoring alleged heathen and semi-barbaric Monarchies, and establishing Christian Governments and civilization in their stead. This is not the mission of our Government.

It seems to me that our true interests lie in the direction of a neutral and independent government of the Hawaiian Islands—a government for which we would not be responsible, and which would not entitle its citizens to the protection of the Government of the United States. Let them govern themselves in their own way, and, as our Government should maintain a neutrality as to the local government of Hawaii, we should insist that all other Governments should maintain a like neutrality and like non-intervention.—*The Hon. W. M. Springer*, in *North American Review*, New York, December.

THE investigation is of the liveliest interest because President Cleveland is brought under fire.—*Commercial Advertiser (Ind.)*, New York.

THE alleged Cleveland Administration is endeavoring to smother the United States under a blanket in respect to the great Pacific question; and since their sainted Queen has gone back on them, they are like the ostrich with his head in the sand and the rhinoceros in the mud, and Dogberry instructing the watch.—*Standard Union (Rep.)*, Brooklyn.

IT is dead wrong to assume that the cause of Liliuokalani has no friends in the United States, now that President Cleveland and the hired agents of Claus Spreckles have abandoned it as hopeless.—*The Sun (Dem.)*, New York.

THOSE who have hoped that the United States might get out of the Hawaii imbroglio with honor, after doing complete justice to a weaker people, are likely to have their expectations dashed to the ground by ill-advised partisan discussion and selfish political action in Congress.—*The Herald (Ind.)*, Baltimore.

THE public will not have the benefit of hearing the testimony given before it, for its sessions will take place behind closed doors, and if the newspapers don't manage to find out what is going on, and to keep their readers informed upon the subject, the hand of the Washington correspondent will have lost its cunning.—*The North-American (Rep.)*, Philadelphia.

THERE have been many conflicting reports as to the desires of the President with regard to the treatment of the Hawaiian question in Congress, but from the best information obtainable the truth seems to be that he is perfectly willing to have the whole matter dropped.—*Evening Standard*, Troy (Ind.), N. Y.

NEW YORK'S PENTECOST.

THE appointment of Hugh O. Pentecost as Assistant District Attorney has stirred up a veritable hornet's-nest around the head of the new District Attorney, Col. John R. Fellows. Mr. Pentecost but a short time since defended the Anarchists, and *The Tribune*, New York, thinks it but natural that Emma Goldman should wonder why she is in prison, while the author of the following words is appointed to prosecute criminals:

So long as there is a millionaire you ought to be dissatisfied. I want to inflame your discontent, to obtain your rights by Socialism or somehow. There is enough money in this country to give every man \$5,000 a year. I do not say there should be a bloody revolution, but I hope there will be a revolution, even though there should be a bloody one.

He has been guilty of blasphemy, for in one of his addresses, he said:

The longer God lives, the more useless He becomes. Once upon a time God could take nothing and make a world out of it. He can't do it now.

It will be necessary for him to change his opinions regarding the punishment of criminals before he can prosecute them according to the laws of the State. Here is an opinion given by him before he joined Tammany:

Capital punishment is a relic of barbarism. Thousands on thousands of persons know that its only influence on society is to brutalize the people. It does not prevent murder. It does not cure murder. It does nothing but gratify the bloodthirsty feelings of some and outrage the humane sentiments of others.

Since this article was put in type, Mr. Pentecost has declined the appointment.

A Bid for the Disreputable Vote.

He is fitted by neither experience nor ability for the position of Assistant District Attorney. He was not selected for his fitness. But he is understood to stand well with the Anarchists and other disorderly elements in the city, and Mr. Croker needs friends. He would like them of a more reputable sort, but he cannot get them, and must take whatever offers. He expects Pentecost to lead the disreputable element, with whom he consorts, to the support of Tammany. So it was in Illinois, where the Democratic Party opened wide its doors and welcomed the Anarchists to recruit its ranks. Through Altgeld, whose name has become infamous, the invitation was extended. In New York the solicitation is through Pentecost. So long as the Democracy controls in New York we may expect such disgrace as this which Mr. Croker puts upon our fair city. So long as there is evil in the earth the Democratic Party will be found supporting and protecting it.—*The Morning Advertiser, New York.*

A Mischievous Blatherskite.

There is not the slightest doubt that from the point of view of the public welfare, it is better that the ordinary political place-seekers, regular low-down heelers, should be appointed to office rather than such mischievous and blatherskitish persons as the Rev. Hugh O. Pentecost. A very slight regard for public decency, a faint trace of political prudence and wisdom, would have sufficed to avert the scandal and crime of putting an Anarchist at the business of enforcing the laws. We have no idea whether Pentecost has conviction and sincerity or whether he is, like so many of his kind, an empty-headed ranter greedy of public notoriety. But we must assume that when he praises Anarchy he means it. It naturally follows that he ought not to be allowed to come nearer than about five miles to any District Attorney's office, where the preparation of cases against Anarchists and law-breakers may at any time become a part of the daily work of the staff. With Anarchist Pentecost as an Assistant District Attorney, there is no visible reason why crime should not be halcyon and vociferous.

"But that two-handed engine at the door
Stands ready to smite once and smite no more."

—*The Times, New York.*

Tammany Turns Anarchist.

This is the first time that the office of the administration of justice has been frankly chosen for reconstructing the social order upon the theory that there should be no social order. At all

events, when it is known that the rank and file of Tammany's forces have distinct religious and political views of the Anarchistic, Nihilistic, Socialistic, Atheistic classes, with which Tammany is attempting to reinforce itself, the blunder seems tolerably clear.—*The Eagle, Brooklyn.*

New York came near having its Day of Pentecost. Hugh O., ex-Baptist and ex-Congregationalist preacher, Socialist, defender of Anarchists, Tammanyite, lately lawyer, received the appointment of Assistant District Attorney. There were tongues of fire audible over the entire city at the approach of the Day of Pentecost.—*Exchange.*

Did Fellows appoint Pentecost because of the latter's simple Christian life?—*The Tribune, New York.*

As Croker and Gilroy are both religious men, we doubt much whether they will let Fellows keep such a craze-brained infidel as Pentecost in his present place.—*The Evening Post, New York.*

Herr Most probably has his eye fixed on the next vacancy in the District Attorney's office. His abhorrence of law is at least equal to Mr. Pentecost's, and his freedom from the bias of legal training would meet Henry George's requirements.—*The World, New York.*

He covered himself with the "Tiger's" skin, but he could not hide his past record.—*Exchange.*

THE WAY FOREIGNERS LOOK AT US.

"THIS should go into your paper," said a bright man, dropping into the office, and handing the editor an unfavorable comment upon America, cut from a foreign paper.

"Horrors!" exclaimed the editor, "do you think our readers would stand it?"

"They ought to. Their heads are swelled pretty big—put some ice on them, sir—put some ice on them!"—*Exchange.*

New States.

The Congress of the United States is continually adding new States to the already long list. It is very queer that a free people should put themselves in danger of being dominated by a minority in the younger States, by allowing ten millions of people to have as much influence as fifty millions.—*Le Temps, Paris.*

American Train-Robbers.

The extent of lawlessness in the United States is most clearly shown by the train-robberies alone. In no other country is such a thing heard of. Last year no less than fourteen different cases were reported, the most notorious case being the robbery on the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fé Railroad. This year there have been twenty-three daring attempts already; and a San Francisco journal says things have become so bad that scarcely a week passes without some fresh announcement. Brief particulars of two late attacks upon trains are given in this issue; in both of these cases the designs of the robbers were, it will be seen, frustrated. It does, indeed, appear to be high time that this nefarious and murderous business of intercepting and robbing trains was put down with a strong hand. If nothing else can be done, the engines and guards' vans can be built and equipped for fighting.—*Herald, Kobe, Japan.*

Bismarck and a Republic.

The latest authentic interview with Prince Bismarck reports that autocrat as sneering at the American system of government, because the taxpayer does not get value received for his money. Said the old Chancellor:

You do manage things strangely. I hear that it is necessary that private individuals and societies watch the city officials in the discharge of their simplest duties; that you are not even able to get clean streets and good pavements; and yet you spend such lots of money! Politics interfere, you say? Pray, what have politics to do with such plain business as this?

Here, however, is a proof that America is doing her share to solve sociological problems and that American art begins to be looked upon as beyond childhood.

The president of the Society of American Wood-Carvers has promised to send the society's Chicago exhibit to Berlin, and these works of art will be on view in the National Gallery. Not only do the Americans overtop all other nations in the execution of the most difficult work in this line, but they are also more practised in the use of modern appliances in the service of art.—*Der Reichs Anzeiger, Berlin.*

LETTERS AND ART.

AN ASTONISHING BOOK.

T. DE WYZEWA.

IF you heard that a prominent Protestant, a Professor in a Protestant theological seminary, one who had written much and warmly in defence of Protestant doctrine and forms of worship—if you heard that such a person was composing a book which could be included in the category of religious works, what sort of a subject would you suppose he would be likely to select? That he would waste his time in narrating the life of a saint, a mediæval saint, one who, as devout Roman Catholics believe, worked miracles, would be incredible, unless it should be assumed that the object of the author was to deride the mythical acts of such a holy person, and use him as a text for descanting on the credulity of mankind.

The unexpected, however, has happened. M. Paul Sabatier, a Protestant of Protestants, who is Professor of Protestant theology in the Faculty of Paris, whose orthodoxy and sanity are held by his Protestant brethren to be unquestionable, has written a book on a saint and, of all the saints in the calendar, Saint Francis of Assisi; a juggler who talked with the birds, a man who preferred music to philosophy, a philanthropist so exaggerated and unreasonable that one day, having nothing else to give to the poor, he handed over to them the clothes he was wearing, and stood quite naked in the market place of Assisi.

If the selection of such a topic by Professor Sabatier is astonishing, still more astonishing is his treatment of his theme.

Quite lately, two other writers have taken a notion to write about Saint Francis. Both of them are Roman Catholic priests. The book of one of them, the Rev. Leopold de Charnacé, is magnificently illustrated, containing reproductions of most of the frescos painted at Assisi by Giotto, the only painter, with the exception of Fra Giovanni Angelico da Fiesole, who has known how to be religious in religious painting. The other book, by the Abbé Le Monnier, is written with much literary skill, scrupulous orthodoxy being adroitly reconciled with the most liberal criticism, and respect for legend being joined with fear of history.

Strange to say the volume of M. Sabatier seems to me more Roman Catholic, or, if you prefer the epithet, more Franciscan, than either of the contemporary publications mentioned. The figure of the saint in the Professor's book appears more saintly. The Roman Catholic authors had a hard task. Among several versions of the deeds of Saint Francis, they were obliged to choose that one which had been approved by their predecessors. Moreover, there are aspects of the genius of Saint Francis, which they were obliged to leave in shadow; not, certainly, for the sake of orthodoxy, but out of deference to other saints, who have shown their saintship in different ways. These Roman Catholic writers clearly perceived, for example, that Saint Francis did not love theology, nor, as a general thing, the exercise of his intellect. To insist upon this point, however, would have been disrespectful to Saint Anthony of Padua, who was such a subtle theologian, as well as to so many pious persons who prepare examination-papers and write books.

This is not all. The Roman Catholic biographers are obliged to take account of all the legends, and to regard them all as true, albeit many of them would be improved by being looked upon as only poetic legends. Such, for example, are the innumerable legends which attribute memorable actions of Saint Francis to dreams inspired by his Master. If the Saint had done nothing save on a formal order of Christ, it would be impossible to consider him anything but an incomparable automaton. He was something far better; the greatest, the noblest, the most saintly of all the saints of Christianity.

Precisely such does Saint Francis appear in the pages of Professor Sabatier. Yet the author's narrative is frank and conceals nothing. He does not tear away from the head of the Saint the aureole which encircles it in old pictures. The principal legends are not omitted. What stands out in bold relief is that Saint Francis had but one object in life: the search for happiness. No one has ever hated sorrow and suffering so much; for him, they

were the *Babylonian evil*, an invention of the devil. As a means of eliminating from the world sorrow and suffering, he loved poverty. He never ceased to join battle with the two enemies of poverty—property and intelligence. With his sublime indulgence he forbade his brethren but two things: to possess anything and to learn anything. Property appeared to him an unnatural state. He even went so far as to disregard legal property, and more than once took from the rich, without asking leave, fruit and victuals to give them to the poor. He said that money came straight from the devil, and that it was the duty of every good Christian to let the devil keep it.

This philosophy of Saint Francis of Assisi is almost exactly like that of an author of our day. In reading the book of M. Sabatier, I have been struck with the many points of resemblance between the doctrine of the Saint and the doctrine of Count Tolstoi. The latter, like the former, preaches abandonment of all property, hatred of money, a return to absolute poverty both of body and mind, indifference to civil laws, forgetfulness of one's self in the charity of love. These are the essential principles of both Franciscan morality and that of Tolstoi. On one point the Italian Saint and the Russian author do not agree. Tolstoi, as is well known, freely recommends to Christians to reject the exterior forms of the religion in which they have been baptized. Saint Francis, as is equally well known, recommends precisely the reverse. M. Sabatier describes him as the first Protestant, who preceded Luther in his indifference to the details of dogma and in a taste for the free examination of the Scriptures.

Are we therefore to infer, it may be asked, that Professor Sabatier is on the high road to Roman Catholicism or that his imagination has run away with his reason? You may infer what you like. The only inference which I draw, and which I am glad to draw, is that there are in the world broad-minded men who can appreciate excellence in those not belonging to the same household of faith as themselves, and who, with the courage of their convictions, are not afraid to praise unreservedly the excellence they discern.

—*Revue Bleue, Paris, December 9.*

THE BEDOUIN IN THE LIGHT OF BEDOUIN POETRY.

DR. GEORG JACOB.

THE Bedouin is not an idealist. His idea of the beautiful consists in naturalistic description of the things around him. This trait enables us to study the inner life of the sons of the desert through the writings of their poets. The Arab poet nearly always begins by speaking of himself. He praises his own virtues and belittles his enemy. Sometimes, he sings the deeds of some prince whose good will he would gain. Then he proceeds to give a most vivid description of his lady, comparing her face and figure with the trees, the flowers, and the animals of the desert. The terms used by those Arabs would not always be considered complimentary by Western ladies. The form of the poet lady is generally compared to that of a palm of the desert or one of those sacred trees which the sons of the desert love to decorate with bits of ribbon and votive-offerings to the lesser Genii. Then, he begins to draw upon the animal world for his comparisons, especially the antelope and the sheep. Antara, one of these poets, actually addresses his beloved with: "O darling sheep," which need not surprise us when we remember that the Biblical name Rachel means ewe. When the camel which bears the lady away vanishes in the distance Antara sheds tears "like a bursting bottle." Her walk must be "like unto the walk of one who is drunk with wine," or like the walk of the Quatâ bird, a species of prairie-chicken. The Bedouin never praises a lady who has already become his. It would be ridiculous and "not good form."

Next to the lady of his desires comes, in the Bedouin's estimation, his camel, or rather dromedary, but only the females are thought valuable. He compares the girl of his heart to the dromedary and the dromedary to his girl. The forefeet of his favorite camel are to him "like unto the arms of his love." The song of his girl is "sweet as the bellowing of a camel calling its young." Cows do not stand much lower in his estimation. The chant of the Houris in Paradise is compared with the lowing of milch kine

calling their calves. But the Arab of the desert is forced to depend entirely upon his camel. Its milk feeds him, it carries him wherever he wishes to go, its skin and wool clothe him. The Bedouins ride invariably females because their pace is the easier. The males are used for heavy burdens. Generally, however, they are slaughtered early, as the sons of the desert cannot afford to waste milk upon animals which will not at some time give milk in return. Misfortune is described by the poets as a camel which bears none but male young. The wife of the Bedouin flatters him by addressing him as: "My darling camel, the one who bears and feeds me." Still the camel cannot take the place of the horse in every way. The camel is never to be trusted in battle, and it is likely to lie down at any time, signifying its disapproval of the turmoil. The horse is therefore the next to be praised by the Bedouin poet. It is often compared to a buzzer,* a favorite toy of the Arab women.

Personal bravery is rare among the Arabs, as among all Semitic people. Lessing's saying that men love to praise most those qualities which they do not possess is certainly true in the case of the Bedouins; they are forever singing of their prowess. Their bravery is, however, mainly exhibited in robberies, and even in these they do not like to kill any one, for fear of the vendetta. The soul of a murdered man is believed to change into a sôda-bird calling aloud for vengeance. The Bedouin often blows upon his arrow, that his antagonist may escape with life. Only the wild Antara, their greatest hero, never did this, and he had negro blood in his veins. He often boasts in his wild songs that, unlike others, fear of the vendetta never caused him to spare an enemy.

To do useful work is not good form among the Arabs. The noble Bedouin is always described by his poets as busy with cup and dice when not engaged in a plundering expedition.—*Der Globus*, No. 23. Braunschweig, Germany.

HOW MANY BOOKS HAVE EVER BEEN PRINTED?

AINSWORTH R. SPOFFORD, LIBRARIAN OF CONGRESS.

THE question which stands at the head of this paper has frequently attracted the curious in literary statistics. The following estimate of the number existing in all languages in 1822 is given in Peignot's "Manuel de Bibliophile," Vol. I. (Paris, 1823).

Number of works issued from the invention of printing (about 1450) to 1536.....	42,000
Number printed in the second century from the invention of printing, 1536 to 1636.....	575,000
Number printed in the third century from the invention of printing, 1636 to 1736.....	1,225,000
Number printed in the fourth century from the invention of printing, 1736 to 1822.....	1,830,960
Total.....	3,681,960

The figures for the first century were obtained by diligent computation from Mattaire, Panzer, and other catalogues of early printed books, and publications of the Fifteenth Century. Passing, then, to the last century, and availing himself of all the literary and bibliographical journals, catalogues of booksellers and of libraries, etc., he arrives at the figures quoted. Using these two results as a basis for computing the two intermediate centuries, of which no closer estimate could be made, from defect of data, the compiler calculates the product of each quarter-century in progressive ratio, and obtains the above result. Then estimating each work at an average of three volumes, the total amount of printed literature up to 1822 is about eleven millions of volumes, remaining to occupy our leisure hours, in all the public and private libraries of the world. This calculation makes no account of duplicates, dealing only with the multitude of different works coming from the press in the four centuries since the art of printing was invented. Nor does it embrace manuscripts, of which so many thousands exist in libraries unpublished, and likely ever to remain so.

These statistics, like so many other manipulations of figures

*A toy consisting of a dirk with two holes, through which a string is passed to make it revolve.

which "cannot lie," may be set down as more curious than valuable. Peignot, himself a learned critic and bibliographer, who simply records the figures without indorsing them, considers the estimate exaggerated, the facts vague, and their verification impossible. One unknown quantity in the problem is the great number of books that have perished utterly, from the ceaseless ravages of fire, mice, mould, and other destroyers. Still, when we consider some of the striking examples of literary fecundity, the figures do not seem too startling. The Germans already reckon up more than five thousand distinct works relating to Goethe alone, who died less than sixty years ago. Peignot declares that more than eighty thousand separate works on the history of France had appeared up to his day. How many legions of volumes does the reader imagine will yet appear on the subject of our Civil War?

Of course, since 1822, when Peignot wrote, there have been an enormous number of books published—how many I do not pretend to estimate. The literary activity of the times would appear to be constantly on the increase, if judged by the entries for copyright at Washington. The number of publications entered in 1892 was 54,735, while the aggregate of copyrights in 1882 (ten years previous) was only 22,918. This standard of comparison, however, would be misleading, without mentioning that the large increase in copyright publications covers musical compositions and works of graphic art, as well as books and periodicals.

As to the nature of the volumes which are constantly appearing it is not inappropriate to the subject to note, that in the field of book-literature there appears a marked tendency toward the reproduction of standard authors, a tendency which may be hailed as a wholesome symptom of the public taste and of the judgment of publishers which caters to it. In general terms it may be said that this is an age of compilation rather than of creation. The multitude of single volumes and of libraries containing selections from the great masters of prose and verse is literally without end. No great original works in the field of imaginative literature have recently appeared. It is gratifying to find, amid the immense and hitherto unexampled fertility of production in the publishing world, that books which may properly be termed classics are still demanded and are still read. The day is far distant when such poets as Homer, Dante, and Shakespeare, such historians as Gibbon, Hume, Macaulay, Prescott, and Parkman, and such novelists as Sir Walter Scott, Balzac, Thackeray, and Hawthorne, will cease to be perused. I cannot refrain from a little moralizing. Of the publications of any period how many ever arrive at the honor of republication? How many are found worthy of a reprint by the generation immediately succeeding? And will any one learned in the history of literature tell us how many, out of all the candidates for immortality, ever reach it by the suffrage of succeeding centuries calling for new editions? Is it not the fate of at least ninety-nine in a hundred writers to find a place among the myriads of forgotten volumes that slumber upon the shelves of the great libraries of the world? It is the melancholy fate of most writers to survive their own literary reputation. Not the least among the evils of that eagerness to be seen in print which afflicts so many writers is the utter unconsciousness of its subjects as to the worthless and ephemeral character of their productions. A moderate acquaintance with the literature of the past might spare these unsophisticated authorlings the trouble of putting pen to paper. Works that stand the test of criticism and secure the verdict of the ages are not made in a day.—*The Forum*, New York, January.

The University of Valladolid.—One of the oldest seats of learning in Europe, the University of Valladolid, celebrated, recently its sixth centennial as an established university. In 1293 King Sancho IV., of Castilla and Leon, gave charter to this school. But it had been in existence long before the Christian Era. The Roman Consul, Sertorius, founded a school here, and the Moors extended it greatly in the Eighth Century. Valladolid became then especially famous for the study of medicine, a reputation which has not altogether been lost in our days.—*Don Juan Ortega Rubia, in the Revista Contemporanea, Madrid.*

DON GIOVANNI.

AN opera season without a performance of Mozart's "Don Giovanni" would be a strange season indeed. In spite of all the musical theories that have been propounded during the last century, Mozart's masterpiece still holds its own, although one hundred and six years old. In some respects it is altogether different from the works of the Italian school and those of Wagner. Its overflowing melodies lie within a narrow compass of notes, and the singers are not required to bawl or shriek. Mozart's orchestration, though done for a smaller orchestra than that of our day, is still admirable, as every one admits who has heard the wonderful effect of the trombones in the last act of "Don Giovanni." Gounod, it is well known, considered the opera the best ever composed and wrote a little book on it, in which he expressed his admiration for the work. New York has always claimed a special right to hear "Don Giovanni," for here the writer of the book of the opera, Lorenzo L. Da Ponte, was Professor of Italian in Columbia College for many years, and here he died at a great age. Since the first performance of "Don Giovanni" at the old Park Theatre in 1825, when the peerless García, who was afterward known as Malibran, sang in it, New York has had many fine performances of the opera; but the representation at the Metropolitan Opera House on December 27 can hardly be included in this list. Individual singers seem to have been admirable, but the effect of the whole performance was poor and disappointing. Some of the shortcomings are thus described in *The Tribune* (New York):

"It is an unhappy state of affairs when the lovers of Mozart's masterpiece are obliged to deplore its performance. The performance began at the usual hour; two and three-quarters hours later the curtain went up on what, in the book, is the second act. Those who are familiar with the score will be able to estimate how much of the time was devoted to the performance, and how much to waits between scenes. Once it seemed as if some of this time had been well spent. The final scene of the first act was most sumptuously set, and Signor Mancinelli made a brave effort to bring out its music. He had two bands upon the stage, both composed of real musicians. His efforts to do justice to the clever purpose of Mozart were frustrated, however, by two circumstances—the dramatic orchestra in front overpowered the stage bands, and the stage-manager, obviously ignorant of what Mozart contemplated, had his dancers execute only what was supposed to be a minuet. How easy it would have been, with the stage full of people, to have carried out Mozart's invention and done justice not only to the music but to the pretty scene which the generosity of the management had provided! But it seems as if it were vain ever to hope for an intelligent performance of this opera. Each representation makes it seem more and more archaic, and soon it will be a sacred obligation to the manes of Mozart not to perform it at all, but to leave it in the hands of students for the glorification of God at home."

LITERARY NOTES.

It would seem a comical idea in these United States to suppose that the success or failure of a presidential candidate could depend upon a theatrical performance. The French dramatic critics, however, are gravely anticipating popular enthusiasm in favor of a restoration of a Napoleonic Empire from a spectacle entitled "Napoleon" now running at the Porte Saint Martin Theatre, of Paris. Large audiences are present at every representation, and applaud to the echo those who personate the great Emperor, his mother, Josephine, Marie Louise—for both Napoleon's wives, it seems, appear in succession—Fouché, Talleyrand, Marshals Ney and Lannes, and various other celebrities of the First Empire. That a sufficiently exact idea of the Emperor and one conformable to tradition is given by the piece, is the opinion of the *Revue Bleue* (Paris), which also thinks that the hero of the drama manifests in it all the essential qualities of a great man.

An "Open Letter" in the January *Century* praises without stint the "Diana" which now surmounts the Madison Square Garden, as the first work of art of purely ideal beauty, with the exception of Bartholdi's "Liberty"—and that is only in part an exception—that

has been presented to the daily gaze of any great number of the people of New York. The "Diana" is spoken of as a "chaste and noble divinity, poising airily on the heaven-kissing tower, her radiant brow and straight-aimed arrow always meeting the shifting wind." The Giralda tower in Seville, which the Madison Square Garden tower resembles, has also a figure at its summit, but the latter figure is intended to represent Faith; and it is, perhaps, not inappropriate to the latter half of the Sixteenth Century, when it was placed where it is, that Faith should have been devoted to the changeful function of a weather-vane.

THAT James Russell Lowell did not keep all his good things for matter he wrote to be printed, is evident from his just-published "Letters," which contain many excellent epigrammatic phrases. Of Mr. Gladstone, Lowell wrote in 1884: "What puzzles and sometimes bores me in Gladstone is that he takes as much interest in one thing as in another; and is as diffusively emphatic about it—in 'John Inglesant' (which I couldn't read) as in Gordon." In a letter of 1886, Lowell said of Lord Randolph Churchill, that he "is taken seriously now and will have a front seat. He ought to build a temple to the goddess Push." With reference to John Morley, Lowell notes that "The cheerful fanaticism of his face is always exhilarating to me, though I feel that it would have the same placidly-convinced expression if my head were rolling at his feet, at the exigencies of some principle."

The Duc d'Aumale, Lowell thought, has "a real genius for looking like a gentleman."

Of passages of wit and wisdom there are many; such as:

"What a frank creature the sun is, to be sure, as an artist. He would almost take the nonsense out of a Frenchman."

"Tailors, by the way, differ from the rest of mankind in this, that whereas all other men in Adam died, so, by the consequence of Adam's transgression, these get their living."

"Death is a private tutor. We have no fellow-scholars, and must lay our lessons to heart alone."

BREVITIES.

A CURIOUS mixture—a sort of salmagundi—has just been published, entitled "In Re Walt Whitman." The volume is made up of criticisms and unpublished fragments of Whitman, including some newspaper-clippings made immediately after his death. Among these last is one from the *New York Herald*, which said: "He struck his lyre with his fist at times instead of his finger-tips." A Western paper quoted this remark, but endeavored to improve on it by adding: "That was the best way to strike a liar."

A SCANDINAVIAN named Ole Baumgartz is established in Australia as a schoolmaster. He was astonished and indignant one day on receiving the following note: "Old Boomguts is queer. Cur, ass, you are a man of no legs, I wish to inter my bowie in your skull." The note was submitted by him to some prominent inhabitants of the town, where the schoolmaster is highly respected. A committee called on the writer of the note to ask what he meant by using such language to a worthy man. The writer, in explanation read the note aloud thus: "Ole Baumgartz, Esq. Sir: as you are a man of knowledge, I wish to enter my boy in your school."—*Exchange*.

THE tens of thousands who have pored with delight over Sir Walter Scott's novel "Woodstock," making acquaintance therein with Sir Henry Lee of Ditchley and taking for gospel-truth the story of Sir Henry's brave defense of the old manor-house against Cromwell, will hardly thank Viscount Dillon, who in the December *Antiquary* (London) shows Sir Walter's story to be pure fiction. Sir Henry Lee is undoubtedly an historical character, and was a gallant, chivalrous man, but he flourished at the courts of bad Queen Mary and good Queen Bess, dying in 1611 at the ripe age of eighty-one, when the first James had been but eight years on the throne, when Oliver Cromwell was but twelve years old, when Charles the First was a year younger, and before such creatures as Cavaliers and Roundheads had been named.

A POET recently sang of the rainbow, which, he said, contained all the colors of the peacock.—*Puck*.

ISAACS.—Ah! Dis *Huguenots* is de kind of opera dot likes me vell. De Catholics and de Protestants dey fights all de vile, and de Jew he makes de music.—*Hallo*.

POLICEMAN.—And are not the folks at home, Biddy?

BIDDY.—No, indade, Mister Roundsman; they have all gone to the theayter and it's one of Wagner's operas, I hear. God bliss the man. He wrote such large pieces that I'm all alone in the house for the next three hours.—*Texas Siftings*.

"A horse! a horse!" the actor cries—

His soul filled with remorse;

"A horse! a horse!" (he walks the ties)—

"Me kingdom for a horse!"—*Puck*.

SCIENCE.

DEPARTMENT EDITOR, - - - ARTHUR E. BOSTWICK, PH.D.

LOGICAL METHOD IN BIOLOGY.

FRANK CRAMER.

THE logical processes involved in scientific reasoning are the same in kind as those used in the every-day life of the masses. The difference between the two lies in the clearer recognition of the processes and their importance in the scientific field. There is nothing like exactness in the applied logic of every-day life, and the reasoning of science is superior to the "common sense" of mankind only in being more exact. In science the comparatively little work that survives, and does not have to be done over and over, owes its superiority to this same exactness. Science has no peculiar method of its own, either of discovering facts or of treating them.

Scientific students spend little time on the consideration of logical processes, because the mind follows them instinctively, and the study of them for practical purposes seems to be superfluous. But apart from the fact that they present a set of phenomena as worthy of scientific treatment as the phenomena of light, or of the molluscan nervous system, it is important to consider them because of their direct bearing on every department of science. Even the best-established sciences have reached their present stage by successive approximations toward exactness, by the gradual elimination of errors both of fact and method. The history of any biological problem will furnish material for a comparison of methods. The present state of the problem will be found to owe its superiority over any earlier stage, not simply to the greater number of facts that can be brought to bear upon its solution, but chiefly to more exhaustive methods for the discovery of new facts and interpretation of old ones.

There are, comparatively, models that will serve as illustrations of the applied logic of the sciences, or of a sound and complete scientific method. Apart from quantitative exactness, the problems of biology can be given the same rigid application of logical principles as any other science, and in recent years much progress has been made toward giving numerical expression to both facts and laws in biology. The following example of scientific method from experimental physiology will be found on analysis to be a model of vigorous generalization and deductive inference, prompt verification, reinterpretation of old facts, explanations of old contradictions, and removal of old obstacles to a clear understanding of the matters in question.

Fifty years ago, Arnold discovered that the iris of the eel's eye contracts, producing contraction of the pupil, on being exposed to light after the eye is cut out of the head, and even when the anterior part with the iris is separated from the posterior part; but that when the outer or ciliary rim of the iris is cut away, no reaction follows. It seemed to be conclusively proved that, in the production of the phenomena, light acts directly on the ciliary part of the iris. A few years later, Brown-Séquard discovered the same reaction in the frog's eye, and inferred that light acts directly on the muscle elements of the iris. In 1854-55, Budge, after apparently exhaustive experiments, denied that the pupil of the excised eye contracts when light falls on the iris and not on the retina. In 1859, Müller proved that light acts directly, not only on the outer rim of the iris, but more intensely on the inner or pupillary part. After a lull of twenty years in the dispute, Edgren proved that after destruction of the retina there is no reaction at all, and that therefore light does not act directly on the iris. The only fact that remained undisputed in this strife of fifty years was that the pupil of the excised but otherwise unimpaired eye of frogs and eels contracts when the eye is exposed to light. It was still unproved whether the phenomenon is due to an intraocular reflex which involves the retina or to direct action of light on the iris. It was the lack of a clear logical analysis of all the conditions of the problem that led to the contradictions. Nothing was demonstrated until these were removed, and it is an important fact that they were finally removed, not by disputing them, but by reproducing the conditions of the contrary experiments and incorporating the contradictions themselves into the

final solution of the problem. Steinach first demonstrated that the sensitiveness of the iris varies immensely in different individuals of the same species, and having exhausted all the possible conditions by taking into account, one at a time, the different degrees of inherent excitability, effect of exposure to and exclusion from light, and the reactions of the normal eye, the excised eye, and the isolated iris against the different degrees of light, he found that by a combination of all the variable conditions there invariably resulted a characteristic contraction of the pupil on exposure to light, whether the object experimented on was the normal eye, the excised eye, the isolated iris, or the isolated iris deprived of its ciliary rim. In other words, the contraction of the pupil in the excised eye of fishes and amphibia does not depend on an intraocular reflex involving the retina, but on the direct influence of light on one or more of the elements of the inner or pupillary part of the iris. Pursuing the subject into the domain of histology to determine in what parts of the iris there is pigment through which the light must produce its effect, he arrived at the general conclusion that light produces contraction of the isolated fish and amphibian iris by acting directly on the fibres of the sphincter muscle through their pigment.

This final conclusion is only an inference, and derives its "certainty" from the fact that it is the only belief that is left. This inferential knowledge forms a large part of scientific truth. Too many biologists seem to have a wrong conception of the function of this logical principle. Scholastic methods are the favorite butt of scientific wit, but that notorious old tendency to speculate without due regard to facts is not dead, only facing in another direction.—*The Popular Science Monthly, New York, December.*

HOW THE ELECTRIC STREET-CAR RUNS.

FRANCIS W. WILLCOX.

AMONG many things about electricity puzzling to the average mind is the production of motion and the method by which electricity is made to propel street-cars. The principle by which electricity produces motion is a very simple one and one very generally known and observed. It is nothing more than magnetic attraction. Every one has seen a magnet attract and pick up a needle. This same attraction is what propels a street-car. The simple fact that magnets attract and repel magnets is the one that explains how electricity produces motion.

To see how this is we will first observe how a current of electricity produces magnetism. If we take a piece of iron, and coil some wire around it, as shown in Fig. 1, and then pass an electric current through this wire, the iron piece becomes a strong magnet. On the current ceasing, the magnetism disappears. If we reverse the direction of flow of the current, we reverse the magnetism of the iron, and cause the former north magnet-pole to become the south pole, and *vice versa*.

Now, simply noting that similar magnet-poles repel, and dissimilar magnet-poles attract, we can proceed to an understanding

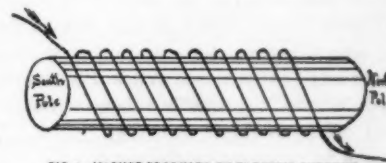


FIG. 1.—MAGNET PRODUCED BY ELECTRIC CURRENT.

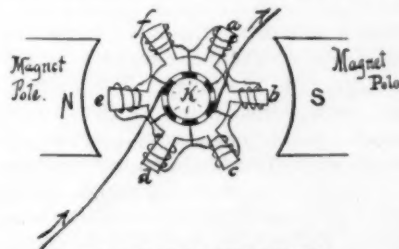


FIG. 2.—SIMPLE ELECTRIC MOTOR.

a magnet when an electric current flows through the wire. The wire, it will be noticed, is connected at intervals to the little black sections (K) representing metal segments which are arranged in a circle and separated from one another by pieces of mica, or insulating material, represented by the white spaces.

of the case. In Fig. 2 there is shown a form of motor generally used for toy-motors. On each side are the poles of a magnet marked N and S. In the centre is the revolving part or armature with the projecting arms. Around each arm is wound a coil of wire, thus making each

This is called the commutator. Pieces of metal called brushes are shown on opposite sides of this, rubbing on the metal strips and conveying in this way an electric current from the connecting wires shown. Let a current flow in, as indicated by the arrows, and observe what happens. The projecting ends, *a, b, c*, etc., all become magnet-poles from the current flowing through the wires around them. The poles *a* and *b* are made north magnet-poles and are drawn over toward the magnet S, while *c* becomes a south magnet-pole and is repelled from S. Similarly on the other side, *d* and *e* become south magnet-poles and are attracted toward N, while *f* becomes a north magnet-pole and is repelled from N.

The result, it is readily seen, gives a revolving motion to the right in the direction that the hands of a clock move. As this star-piece revolves, the black or metal segments rub against the contact-pieces or brushes shown on each side.

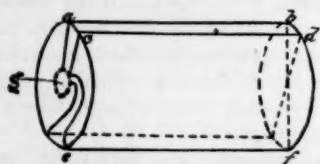


FIG. 3.—REVOLVING CYLINDER OR ARMATURE OF MOTOR.

In the position shown, these brushes are just about to leave the metal segments between *b* and *c* and *e* and *f* and slide over on to the following ones. As soon as this is done, the direction of the current around *b* and *e* is changed, and the magnetism of these poles is reversed, and they are then repelled from S and N, and so the motion is kept up. Attraction and repulsion act on each one of the projections *a, b, c*, etc., so that they are drawn over, down toward S and up toward N, and then repelled up, away from N, and down, away from S.

If we wish the direction of the revolution changed, we change the direction of flow of current, so that it flows in from the wire to the top and right and out at the bottom and left.

For good reasons the form of electric motor generally used differs somewhat from the one just described. The revolving part or armature, unlike that shown in Fig. 2, is made by wrapping layers of wire on a cylinder, as shown in Fig. 3. Here only two or three layers are shown, but when completed the wires cover the surface of the cylinder, the ends being connected, as shown, to the separated metal segments or commutator *g*.

To understand the action here, we must note the fact that a wire carrying a current becomes a magnet and is attracted and repelled by magnets just as magnets are by each other. Consider then this cylinder covered with magnetic needles, as it were. Magnet-poles placed on each side of the cylinder, similarly to Fig. 2, would attract the needles or wires and cause the cylinder to turn until these wires reach the magnet-poles, when the cylinder would stop. But before these wires reach this point the current is cut off from them, and they cease to be magnets, the current flowing into other wires beyond them, thus shifting the point of attraction and keeping up the motion.

As soon as a wire passes the point where it would stop were the current continued through it and no other wires used, the current is sent through it in a reverse direction, and it is now repelled by the magnet-pole and thus driven around, and of course attracted by the opposite magnet-pole, where a similar action of stopping and reversing the current is continued. The cycle of changes is kept up with each set of wires around all the surface of the cylinder, and the result is a steady magnetic pull that makes the cylinder rotate. The application of such motion to propelling cars is, of course, obvious. In Fig. 4 is shown an outline of an electric street-car. The current flows from the wire overhead down the trolley-pole and along the circuits, indicated by dotted lines, to the motors beneath the car, then through the wheels to the track and thus back to the generating-station. In starting the car, the current is let into the motors gradually through a resistance-coil of wire, which acts like a throttle-valve. The resistance is gradually decreased to nothing, just as a valve is slowly opened to full gate. To reverse the motors and make the car run in the

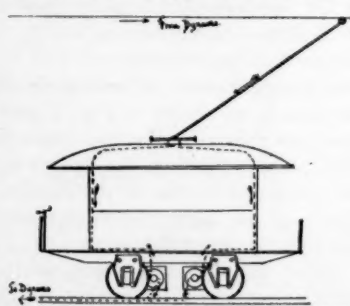


FIG. 4.—OUTLINE OF ELECTRIC STREET CAR.

opposite direction, the direction of flow of current around the armature or revolving cylinder is reversed. This is done by a simple switch-connection.

The electric street-car motor is hung between axle of the car and a centre supporting-brace. The revolving drum or armature gives motion to the car-axle and wheels, through a pair of gears, which reduces the speed of the car-wheels below the high armature speed. From this short account of how motors run, it is seen the matter is a simple one to understand.—*Dixie, Atlanta, Ga., December.*

RECENT SCIENCE.

Electric-Light Systems Compared.—Otto Frick (*Electrical World, December 30*) compares the systems using respectively the direct current and the alternating current with the following results: The efficiency of the alternating system increases with the extensibility of the plant, while that of the direct system decreases. In all cases the alternating system gives a better return on the invested capital, the primary outlay and the cost for cables being much greater with the direct system. That the latter may compete with its rival, the initial outlay of the direct system will have to be reduced by improvements in storage-batteries, transformers, and cables.

The Germ-Killing Element in the Blood.—Drs. V. C. Vaughan and C. T. McClintock, of Michigan University (*Medical News, December 23*), announce that they have discovered and isolated the element of the blood that is fatal to disease germs. That the blood contains such a substance has been known since 1872, when it was shown that bacteria injected into the circulation rapidly disappear. Since that time, other investigators have shown that the addition of salt, bouillon, and other substances does not destroy the germicidal property of blood, that the property is not due to the blood-cells but to some soluble constituent, and that it can be destroyed by dialysing the blood. Most experimenters agreed that the agent probably belonged to the class of compounds called nucleins, and some considered it to be identical with the serum albumin. According to the experiments of Drs. Vaughan and McClintock this is not so. By proper chemical treatment, they have isolated from the serum of the blood of dogs and rabbits a nuclein with which they have been able to kill the germs of anthrax, cholera, and other diseases. The nuclein is colorless and clear, and can be heated to a temperature approaching the boiling-point while retaining its properties. These results promise great things for medicine. Treatment by injection of blood-serum has been found impracticable, on account of the great quantity which must be used to bring its germ-killing property into play, but now, if its essential element has been isolated, as seems probable, it should be easy to employ this with effect in germ diseases.

Electric State of High Regions of the Air.—Charles André (*Paris Academy of Science, November 27*) has measured the variation of the electric state of air by sending up a balloon with proper apparatus. He finds that in fine weather the strength of the electric field does not vary with the height, but is the same at a given instant along all points of the same vertical line.

How Does Force Act Across Space?—Lord Kelvin (Sir William Thomson), in his presidential address before the London Royal Society, on November 30, treats some modern electrical discoveries in their bearing on the long-vexed question of whether bodies "can act where they are not." It was the belief of the ancients that they cannot, that is, that there can be no action at a distance, and this was one of the great obstacles to the acceptance of Newton's theory of gravitation. That the Sun and Jupiter should pull each other across millions of miles of empty space seemed to most philosophers ridiculous, and, indeed, it seemed so to Newton himself. His letters seem to show that he believed there must be a mechanism for the pull, though he did not attempt to explain it. In the case of gravity, the mechanism remains as much a mystery to us as it was to Newton, despite numerous ingenious theories of storms of particles or of ether-waves, but in a parallel case—that of electric induction—we have fairly put our hands on the machinery. The text-books of our boyhood vouchsafed no explanation of the fact that one electrified body causes an electric charge on a neighboring body. It was simply action between the bodies across

empty space. Faraday first pointed out that what he called lines of electric force might be conceived to stretch across from one to the other, and this began to make people think that the space was not quite empty, after all. Prof. Joseph Henry, showing how a single electric spark could magnetize a steel needle thirty feet below, with two floors and ceilings between, said that he was disposed to believe in an electric plenum—an electric fluid filling all space. Now, in these modern days Prof. Henry Hertz has shown that when one electrified body induces electrification on another the action proceeds in waves which have all the properties of light-waves except that they are too long to affect the human eye. He and his followers have measured these waves and put them through their paces in all possible ways—indeed, it is no longer doubtful that in discovering them, their discoverer has found out that the vibrations of light are nothing but rapid to-and-fro displacements of electricity. Still we have yet absolutely no clew to the relations between this motion and the earliest and simplest phenomena of electrification or of magnetism—this remains to be shown by future investigators.

The Difference Between the Two Electricities.—Continuing his address, Lord Kelvin said that fifty years ago he became convinced that the old-fashioned distinction between positive and negative electricity, familiar to all from the old text-books, is deserving of more study, though most modern writers take little account of it. The distinction has been emphasized by the host of modern experiments on the discharge in vacuum-tubes, where the appearances of the negative conductor and the positive are always characteristically different. The most peculiar of these is what appears to be a stream of electrified molecules of gas repelled from the negative pole, which produce a wonderful phosphorescent light on striking many substances and can drive a windmill, turn a vane, or powerfully heat substances on which they are concentrated. The metals of which the negative poles are made are electrically evaporated, and the resulting vapor can be condensed in mirror-like films of metal. In this class of experiments, unknown till twenty years ago, Lord Kelvin thinks the greatest progress in electrical science is now to be made. It may lead not only to an understanding of the relations between electricity and ordinary matter, but to knowledge concerning the constitution of the latter—in regard to both of which we are now practically ignorant.

Evolution Not by Chance, but by Law.—The trend of evolution, says H. F. Osborn (*American Journal of Science, December*), is not the happy resultant of many trials, but is heralded in structures of the same form all the world over and age after age by similar minute changes advancing from inutility to utility. There is an absolutely definite and lawful progress. The infinite number of contemporaneous developments of degenerating and stationary characters preclude fortuity. Some law introduces and regulates each variation. These variations seem to be potential in the race, waiting only for the proper stimuli to appear; and the author inclines to think that these stimuli are due to inheritance.

Photographing Sound.—Dr. Raps (*Wiedemann's Annalen, No. 10, 1893*) has successfully used photography to study the sound-vibrations in organ-pipes. The vibrations, of course, cannot be photographed directly, for they are invisible, but they have been made to leave a record indirectly, in the following ingenious manner. It is well known that two nearly parallel beams of light can be made to produce curious bands or fringes of apparent shadow by their interference. These phenomena are so sensitive that the least change in the path of one of the beams affects them appreciably. Hence, by allowing one of the beams to pass through the vibrating air-column, displacements of the bands occur, which can be photographed, and from which the exact motion of the air in the pipe can be inferred. Dr. Raps has thus been able to confirm Helmholtz's conclusions that the characteristic quality of the vowel-sounds in human speech is due to their harmonics or overtones—in fact, that each vowel is not a simple but a complex sound whose components differ with each minute change in pronunciation.

Clouds and Lightning.—Why is a thunder-cloud so black and lowering? Has the electric discharge anything to do with it? These questions have been partially answered by Mr. Shelford Bidwell, who has recently described his experiments in a popular

lecture (*Chemical News, Dec. 15*). Lord Rayleigh has already shown that an electrified stick of sealing-wax will cause the scattered drops of a jet of water to unite into a steady stream. Taking his cue from this, Mr. Bidwell caused a bundle of points to discharge electricity into a jet of steam. It took on immediately the dark, dun-colored aspect of the characteristic thunder-cloud, the number of minute floating drops being apparently enormously increased. Further experiments show that incandescent matter has the same effect. It is well known that minute dust-particles promote condensation by furnishing nuclei for the water-drops to form around, and at first it seems likely that the effect on the steam may be due to dust from the discharging points or smoke from the incandescent wire or burning particles. This is not the case, however, for air in which the discharge has taken place or which has been filled with smoke has no effect on the jet. The action seems due to some direct action of light, heat, or electricity, and, whatever it is, it is doubtless responsible also for the color of the thunder-cloud.

Southern Georgia Before the Dawn of History.—Raphael Pumpelly (*American Journal of Science, December*) thinks it possible that during the Miocene geological period the present plateau of Southern Georgia was outlined by submerged islands of limestone. The Gulf Stream, after the creation of the Central American barrier, found its way back to the Atlantic, sweeping over Southern Georgia and Northern Florida and supplying material to build up the great organic beds of the Chattahoochee. These grew to the surface, and formed islands, thus explaining the occurrence in that region of land-shells and beach-worn fossils.

Diamonds in Meteorites.—The recent announcement that actual diamonds had been found in meteoric iron from Canyon Diablo has now been supplemented by the reports of experiments by Messrs. Kunz and Huntington (*American Journal of Science, December*) that tend to dispel all lingering doubts as to the real character of these little hard black grains. The dust from these was actually used in September, in the Tiffany pavilion at the World's Fair, to polish other diamonds—a use to which nothing but diamond-dust could be put. To answer the objections of those who surmised that the recently-discovered mineral carborundum might be hard enough to polish diamond, some of this was tried, and found to be quite inadequate for the purpose.

Science Notes.

A CORRESPONDENT of *Engineering* (London) in comparing the English warship *Blake* with the *Columbia* says: "Of course fighting qualities have had to be sacrificed in the *Columbia* for the sake of speed, and to what extent this is wise is a matter of opinion, and depends largely on the duties of the vessel. For instance, the United States cruiser would be better advised to use her superior speed to get away from the *Blake* rather than to get at her; but, on the other hand, the American ship would be more than a match as a fighter for any merchant-vessel. If it were considered desirable to have such a ship for our navy, it is questionable if the Engineering Department at the Admiralty would have sufficient power and freedom to produce it."

R. A. ZIESE, in a letter to *Engineering* (London), on the vibrations of steamships, concludes that the construction of the hull and the propeller have little to do with them, the cause being found chiefly in the reciprocating movement of the centre of pressure of the moving parts. The remedy, he thinks, is to bring the cylinders as near to one another as possible lengthwise, and to connect them in one strong whole.

STORAGE-BATTERIES have been in use for some time in telegraph stations abroad, and steps have recently been taken in this country to adopt them for telegraphy.

IN a recently constructed New York hotel, electricity lights the whole building, runs a dozen large ventilators on the roof, polishes the silver in the kitchen, and washes and irons clothes in the laundry. Every room is connected with the office by telephone, and every closet is so arranged that when the door is opened a light within is turned on automatically.

RECENT experiments show that live oysters react in some measure like sensitive photographic films, the mantle blackening when exposed to light, but bleaching again when in the dark. Light seems to favor the deposit of pigment granules.

PATIENTS with nervous and mental disorders often exhibit remarkable changes of weight. A French epileptic recently gained 36 pounds in 26 days and then lost it again, falling off 22 pounds in three days, treatment and diet meanwhile remaining precisely the same.

THE cholera bacillus thrives wonderfully on salt, so much so that it is thought the unusual saltiness of the Elbe water last year may have had something to do with the Hamburg cholera-epidemic. By cultivating the bacillus in salt water its virulence is so increased that a single drop of the blood of an animal inoculated with the solution will transmit the disease.

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

AN OXFORD CRITIC ON HIGHER CRITICISM.

THE Rev. William Sanday, D.D., the Ireland Professor of exegesis of Holy Scripture at Oxford, in an article in the *Arena* says the term "higher criticism" is, in some respects, an unfortunate one. Strictly speaking, it is opposed to "lower criticism," and by the term is often meant criticism of a superior kind wielded by superior persons. This use of the term ought to be vigorously suppressed. It is equally bad for all concerned. It is bad for the critic, because it is apt to foster a spirit of self-complacency. It is bad for the general public, which naturally resents such pretension. The true temper for the critic should be the very opposite. He should wear, metaphorically, a hair shirt next his skin. He should constantly remind himself that he has to deal with sacred things, and that he will have to deal with them by methods which were not in the first instance fashioned for things sacred. He will have to be on his guard against himself, so as not to let any subtler forms of self-seeking or self-assertion spoil his work by giving it an unconscious bias. Criticism of the Bible makes no assumptions of a philosophical or theological character, and certainly none which interferes with a full belief in a real objective inspiration of the books to which it is applied. It discusses the authorship and date of the Biblical books by the same methods as those by which it would discuss the same questions in the case of a classic of profane literature. When the book to be examined is historical, it discusses also its character and value as history; but it does this on grounds which come properly within the province of criticism, and it entirely refuses to be bound by any such postulate as the impossibility of the supernatural. If we let the biblical writers speak for themselves, they tell us in quite unequivocal terms that they wrote by divine prompting; the spoken word of Prophet and Apostle was put in their mouths by God, and the written word was only the spoken word committed to writing or on the same footing with it.

THE POPE'S ENCYCLICAL.

THE summary of the Papal Encyclical by Cardinal Gibbons of Baltimore, as contributed to the *New York Times*, is of great interest. The Cardinal says the Encyclical is entitled, "On the Study of the Holy Scriptures," and it covers forty-three quarto pages of Latin. It starts from the Catholic view that supernatural revelation is vouchsafed to mankind, both in unwritten tradition and in Holy Scripture; that is to say, books composed under the inspiration of the Holy Ghost, whose author is the Lord, and which, as such, were given to the Church itself, as contained in the Old and New Testament.

Leo XIII. exhorts the priesthood of the Catholic Church, and in particular its Patriarchs, Primates, Archbishops, and Bishops, to whom the pontifical epistle is addressed, to study the Bible. Two principal reasons impel the Pope to take this step. The one is his desire to see this glorious source of revelation more safely and more abundantly opened for the use of the Lord's flock. The other is his unwillingness to tolerate that the same should in any way be violated by those who either by impious daring openly attack the sacred writings, or imprudently are scheming new and fallacious doctrines.

He refers his readers to II. Timothy, iii., 16-17:

All scripture is given by inspiration of God, and is profitable for doctrine, for reproof, for correction, for instruction in righteousness; that the man of God may be perfect, thoroughly furnished unto all good works.

The Encyclical says that this is God's intention is proved by the examples of Christ and the Apostles. Jesus, the writer shows, was in the habit of appealing to the Bible for His own legitimization and divine origin. In instructing His disciples, He led them to the same fountain. Holy Scripture was His weapon and defence against the attacks of Pharisees and Sadducees, and against Satan himself. The Scripture He taught and interpreted up to His very end and after His resurrection until He ascended to heaven.

The same means, says the Pope, were those used by the Apos-

ties and the same was their way of propagating Christian faith and doctrine.

He then goes on to add the examples and sayings of the fathers of the Christian Church. He refers to the words of Jerome, who declares that to "ignore the Scriptures, is ignoring Christ," and who calls him who is "fortified by testimony of the sacred writings," a bulwark of the Church. The writer warns the preachers of the whole Catholic Church against preferring to use their own rather than God's Word and wisdom, and severely inveighs against the abuse and lack of Biblical study and research. The Catholic Church, he contends, at all times and by the best laws and institutions has taken care never to leave the heavenly treasures which the Holy Ghost has given so liberally to man neglected or concealed. In the long succession of Popes and Ecumenical Councils, priests and teachers of the Church, Leo XIII. discovers only one long series of enunciations of the fundamental doctrine of the Church, that the study of the sacred Scriptures must form the foundation of all preaching and teaching, faith and dogma.

About twenty pages are filled with special regulations and provisions for the searching of the Scriptures in the Catholic schools, academies, and seminaries "according to the requirements of the times and the importance of this department of study." The Pope counsels a more prudent and careful selection in the choice of the teachers and professors of this important discipline. He then lays down certain detailed rules for a thorough and scientific course of Biblical interpretation which ought to be both comprehensive and profound. Adopting the Vulgata, or recognized Latin version of the Bible, as the true and generally accepted text-book, Leo XIII., upon the indorsement of St. Augustine, advises the use and study of the Greek and Hebrew originals of the New and Old Testaments respectively.

In what follows, the dogma of the Church is considered subject to its verification by the Bible and the authority of God's revelation in it, as interpreted by the divinely ordained sacerdotal faculty of ecclesiastical teachers. These must be well versed in Oriental and classical lore and languages. They ought to study the more ardently and acquire the more of secular as well as religious wisdom, the more the signs of the time, and the advance of secular learning and scientific research sternly demand the apologetic exertion of the defenders of the Christian faith, and a keener, critical acumen, sharpened by a stricter and more assiduous application to historical and linguistic studies.

The apparent conflict between Biblical doctrine and the discoveries of modern science, faith, and knowledge is referred to and denied. Natural and supernatural revelation, the God of creation and the Lord of salvation, do not contradict each other. Besides, says Leo, with St. Augustine, it must be remembered that the sacred writers, or rather "God's Spirit, who spoke through them, did not intend to teach men things that were of no use for their salvation." The writer confirms constantly his assertions and Pontifical admonitions by concurrent quotations from the Fathers and the decrees of the Church, and, after an eloquent peroration, concludes his Encyclical.

WHAT IS MEANT BY INSPIRATION.

THE Encyclical begins by quoting the statement from II. Timothy: "All Scripture is given by inspiration of God." This is a fundamental affirmation of the Catholic Church, as well as the Anglican Church, the Presbyterian communion, and almost all Protestant bodies. The sentence, however, is construed very differently in different religious associations. The Presbyterians of the United States, for instance, put upon it an interpretation so rigorously literal as virtually to deny any scope to Biblical criticism. The Church of England, on the other hand, has formally refused to condemn the results of German Biblical criticism embodied in the essays published under the title of "Lux Mundi." The theologians who now control the Anglican Church have thus avoided the grievous mistake made by Canon Liddon, who, preaching at St. Paul's in 1890, and referring to Mr. Gore's essay on Inspiration in "Lux Mundi," declared that it would be difficult to maintain Christ's authority as a religious teacher if, as Mr. Gore said, the book of Daniel was written in the Second Century instead of the Sixth. The position now occupied by the Anglican

Church is practically this: that belief in the general tenet of the inspiration of Scripture need not be shaken by changes of opinion regarding the date or authorship of particular compositions, and that the authority of Scripture with reference to spiritual things is not weakened by any mistakes of its writers in relation to temporal matters, seeing that it was not the aim of inspiration to teach things unessential to salvation. The Catholic Church has always allowed more latitude in the criticism and exposition of the Scriptures than have most of the Protestant bodies, because Catholic dogma is deduced not exclusively from the text of Scripture, but also from what Catholics consider an equally trustworthy source of authority, to wit, the tradition transmitted through the continuous Catholic Church. The Encyclical shows that the present Pontiff does not differ in this respect from his predecessors. The sense in which he accepts the statement, "All Scripture is given by inspiration of God," is discoverable from his subsequent admonitions and injunctions. Thus he inveighs severely not only against the abuse, but against the lack of Biblical study and research. A large part of the space at his disposal is allotted by the Pope to special regulations and provisions for the searching of the Scriptures in the Catholic schools, academies, and seminaries, "according to the requirements of the times and the importance of this department of study."—*The Sun, New York.*

UNDENOMINATIONAL TEACHING.

THE *English Church Times*, London, gives an abstract of a speech delivered by the Bishop of Peterborough, England, in which Dr. Creighton expresses the views of the clergy of the Church of England on undenominational religious teaching in public-schools, or, as they are called in Great Britain, the Board Schools. Only by continuance of the voluntary schools could religious education be secured. There were some people who thought it possible to obtain religious teaching without the voluntary schools. But if religion was to be taught, there must exist in the minds of the managers a strong conviction of its supreme necessity; the master and mistress must also take an interest in religious teaching and be prepared to put it into practice; and the value of the teaching must be subjected to recognized tests. These three things they got by the voluntary system which they could not get by the School Board system, because it was perfectly obvious that the managers of Board Schools are not by any means selected primarily because they are religious-minded persons, but because they are representatives of the rate-payers; and although he had the greatest possible respect for the system of free and open election, it often turned out that people do not represent those they are elected to represent. Then members of School Boards are bound not to formulate any code which recognizes the religious teaching of any particular body. This sort of undenominational teaching had turned out to be that of a new sect altogether. When first of all it was talked about, it was supposed there would be a simple sort of religion which could be understood by every one. Far from that being the case, it had become exceedingly complicated. He did not know whether any of them had followed the somewhat edifying proceedings of the London School Board, who had tried to find out what undenominational religious teaching really is. Its complexity would baffle the mind of the most experienced theologian, and the result was one which they could not contemplate with very great equanimity. One argument used by the plain man, who was always with them, was, "But why perplex children's minds by teaching them what is denominational?" Did not that seem a plausible argument? It suggested something and left it to be accepted as a fact. But was a child's mind perplexed by being taught something that is definite rather than something that is vague? How did undenominationalism work out in practice? Take the child, say of religious parents, or at all events who belong to some religious body. That religious body has certain definite principles. The father understands the connection between his soul and God; the child is not allowed to be taught anything of the sort, hence he does not understand the religion of the parent. He is taught religion in the abstract, as though it were astronomy or some other science he were learning. Of what use was that? Undenominational religion could not give that which was necessary for a child. He

maintained that a child was just the creature to be taught the most dogmatic religion possible. Some people would have nothing taught that had ever been contradicted. Supposing they applied that to history. Because differences of opinion existed as to the motives which led Henry VIII. to cut off the heads of some of his wives, would it be contended that nothing should be taught respecting that monarch? Speaking from an educational point of view, it was impossible to teach religion in the abstract. That had been proved by actual practice.

REQUIESCAT IN PACE.

IS "Requiescat in Pace" a prayer or not? This discussion has been raised in the ecclesiastical courts of England, in relation to the inscription on the tomb of Mr. George H. Crump's widow and son; and it would appear from a letter in the *London Times* that the result of the controversy is that the court has accepted "Requiescat in Pace" as something short of a prayer. Upon this decision the *London Spectator* says: "It seems to us a very odd sort of theology to maintain that we may legitimately hope for what we may not legitimately pray for. What is prayer except the expression of a fervent desire subject to the better and purer will of the Almighty? We pray for rain with submission to God's will if our prayer is not in conformity with it. Why may we not pray for the salvation of human souls under the same conditions? We suppose the view to be that we do not know for certain that God's will in respect to rain may not be in part determined by the character of the prayers we put up; but that God's will in relation to the salvation of souls is finally determined by the state of those souls at death, and can never afterward be affected by any human petition. But we should like to know the justification for the assumption. There is none, so far as we know, in any passage of the Scripture, nor are we ever warned that we may legitimately hope for that for which we may not pray. It seems to us that the whole assumption that there is a gross superstition in praying for the dead, is rooted in the confusion between the notion that the soul can be bought out of purifying suffering by a multitude of purchased masses, and the notion that, with due submission to God, we may pour out our hearts to Him in the confidence that by so doing we shall gain something for those whom He has given us the grace to love, as well as relieve and soften our own hearts by frank and passionate prayer. The difference between the two doctrines seems to be this, that in the one case we flatter ourselves that by the mere repetition of a great rite we can alter the will of God, and in the other we only assume that what God Himself inspires us to press upon Him with all the urgency of ardent love, it can hardly be perfectly useless for us to express to Him, even as regards the fate of those on whose behalf we pray."

A SURVIVAL OF MEDIAEVAL RELIGION.

AULICUS.

ON a recent visit to Regensburg, Bavaria, or, to quote the words of the old song, "Als wir jüngst in Regensburg waren," we found ourselves carried back into close contact with the Middle Ages, first by the quaint streets with their old Roman houses, so comparatively rare in other German towns; then by the churches and by the splendid monuments not only of the Fourteenth Century, but also by those of recent structure which present the same character.

There is in Obermünster a picture of the Madonna, a very gracious one evidently, for on the altar-table near it we read: "Mary has helped." "Joseph has helped." There is a wooden bench in front of it on which written petitions are laid, petitions addressed not directly to the Mother of God in person, but to her devout worshippers. The most remarkable of them reads: "A student prays earnestly for an *Ave Maria* to secure him good progress in his studies. May God and the Mother of God recompense the pious service." Written near it and apparently at a later date are the words: "Again I implore, pray for me!" That the young man needed the prayers, it is easy to believe, for from this example it would appear that education at the Regensburg gymnasium is very difficult of attainment. But just reflect how ceremonious

is the whole procedure! In the first place he addresses himself directly to the devout of Obermünster, imploring them to appeal to the Virgin Mary to intercede for him with some One Person of the Holy Trinity. It appears almost as if the petitioner feared that the Virgin herself took no especial interest in the scholastic progress of gymnasium students.

Not only the Catholic, but the Protestant residents of the town also, stand on a very characteristic plane of civilization; this is shown by another occurrence, of which we had personal experience during our visit. In the course of the renovation of a small house, not far from St. Emmeran, the cleaning of the front wall brought to light an old fresco. A Sebastian of noble form, furnishing a fine example of the style of the Fifteenth Century, had been uncovered in the left angle over the door. Specialists and admirers were quickly drawn to the spot, and it was decided that the cleaning of the façade should be done very carefully and that the exposed portion of the painting should be sketched at once. When we arrived at the spot the following morning, the Lutheran householder had caused the "ungodly abomination" to be plastered over again.

Religious culture has reached an advanced stage of progress in these closing years of the Nineteenth Century. Like a strange note from a long-forgotten past falls on our ears the following inscription from St. Emmeran.

Er starb nach vielen durchgemachten Reisen
Auf dieser grossen, schönen weiten Welt;
Er wird als Kenner nun den Schöpfer preisen,
Dass es ihm nirgends so wie dort gefällt.

The following is a nearly literal translation:

He did not die till after many wanderings
On this great, beautiful, broad earthly sphere;
An expert now, he'll tell the great Creator,
There's no place pleases him as much as here.

It dates from the year 1805, and is consequently within the period characterized by North Germans as the age of flat Rationalism. Indeed, it reminds one a little of Lessing's epigrams, the religious views of which are hardly intelligible to us nowadays. This inscription stands on the gravestone of a Herr Maximilian von Dedell, chief spiritual councillor of Fulda, and of the Donatist priests of the Johannite order.—*Die Nation, Berlin, December.*

NOTES.

THE New York Presbytery has slightly modified its proposed boycott of Union Seminary by recommending, instead of requiring, that students applying to be taken under the care of the presbytery shall not pursue their studies in any seminary disapproved by the General Assembly. This generous action, says *The Congregationalist*, will doubtless give a staggering blow to the rumor that the next General Assembly intends to issue an edict to the effect that no minister who has ever studied in Germany shall be allowed to preach in a Presbyterian pulpit.

THE correspondent of the London *Jewish Chronicle*, writing from Bucharest, says that the situation of the Jews in Roumania is daily becoming sadder by reason of the unbounded malevolence of the Cabinet presided over by M. Lascar Catargi, and not through the ill-will of the people.

THE Buddhists of Japan are renewing their fight against Christianity; are organizing "salvation armies" and "moral associations;" buying up timber so that churches cannot be built; seeking to persuade hotel-keepers not to lodge Christians; and in some cases, they are resorting to force, destroying chapels and other buildings.

The Church Missionary Intelligencer prints the journal of Rev. Mr. Stileman, who had spent a week among the Babis of Persia. This Moslem sect has been bitterly persecuted by other Mohammedans because it gives more honor to Christ than is common throughout the Moslem world. There is also, it seems, a sect of the Babis called the Behais, of which there are hundreds of adherents in Najifabad, and many thousands in Persia. The particular doctrine of these Behais is that Jesus Christ came again to earth some fifty years ago in the person of Beha.

"It would be a mistake," says *La Minerve* (Montreal), "to believe that the United States is a very tolerant country for Cath-

olics. They merely have the crumbs of patronage. This is quite evident, when we remember that the 10,000,000 of Catholics in the United States have not a single representative in the Cleveland Cabinet, though it owes its existence to them. They have not had a Federal Minister for more than thirty years, and since the independence of the United States not only have they never had a Catholic President or Vice-President, but only two Catholics succeeded in entering the Cabinet, Mr. Roger B. Taney, one of the Ministers of Mr. Jackson, and Mr. James Campbell, who was a member of the administration of Franklin Pierce. It will be remembered that Jackson was President from 1829 to 1837 and Pierce discharged the same office from 1853 to 1857. We are far from being of the opinion of his Lordship, Mgr. Ireland, when he lauds the United States as being the *ne plus ultra* of tolerance and Christian civilization; but every time that our neighbors will break down the barriers of prejudice and imitate the example of the Catholics of Maryland, we will always be happy to appreciate their improvement, and we may hope that at not a distant date a new era will dawn for our co-religionists on the other side of the border."

A LARGE legacy has been given to the Presbyterian Seminary in San Francisco. Alexander Montgomery, who had already given it \$310,000, made it his residuary legatee, and the daily papers state that it will probably realize from his estate about three millions of dollars. Mr. Montgomery was a native of the north of Ireland; was born in 1825, and went to San Francisco in 1849, when the voyage required two hundred and thirteen days. His large fortune came chiefly from the investments which he had long before made in real estate.

RELIGIOUS HUMOR.

AT a salon in Paris some years ago the Sieur d'Aimerie was one of a group to whom he was imparting an account of his pedigree, which he claimed was derived from the Pharaohs of Egypt. Just then, the late Baron de Rothschild approached the group, and one of its members called out, "Baron, come and let me make you acquainted with the Sieur d'Aimerie. He comes of Pharaonic stock, and you ought to know each other." "Yes," said the Baron, bowing gravely, and addressing D'Aimerie, "I believe our families had some transactions in time past." "Yes," rejoined d'Aimerie, "we have a record that your people when leaving the country borrowed a considerable amount of jewelry of my people, for which I should now like to be repaid with interest." "I remember the transaction," said Rothschild, "but the account was settled at due date. Your fathers received a check on the Banks of the Red Sea."—*Exchange.*

A SCOTCH minister, preaching on the certainty of death, thought it necessary to illustrate his subject in every way imaginable. After a while, one of his hearers, nudging his neighbor, said: "Sandy, why doesn't he say, it's sure as death?"—*Exchange.*

A WELL-KNOWN minister of the Kirk, in Glasgow, was one day passing along the High Street, when he was accosted by a crowd of street gamins, one of whom said mischievously, but with becoming gravity: "D'ye ken, Minister, the de'il is deed." The minister made no immediate response, but on the whole crew reiterating the cry, "The de'il's deed." "The de'il's deed," he turned, and raising his outstretched hands as if to pronounce a blessing, retorted "Ach, ye puir leetle faitherless bairns!"—*Exchange.*

THE late Bishop Wilmer of Louisiana was renowned for his witty rejoinders. On one occasion, a Baptist minister insisted that there were several places in the Bible where immersion was unquestionably referred to. "Yes," replied the Bishop, "I recall two such instances, where there can be no doubt as to the mode: one is where Pharaoh and his host were immersed in the sea, and the other, where the Gadarene pigs were drowned in the deep."—*Exchange.*

THE Bible should never be used irreverently—but there was not much reverence in the way Elijah put it to the Baalites.—*Interior, Chicago.*

THE following conversation is given as having occurred between a plain-spoken Scotch woman and her pastor:

"Good morning, Janet. I am sorry to hear you didn't like my preaching on Sunday. What was the reason?"

Janet—"I had three verra guid reasons, sir. Firstly, ye read the sermon; secondly, ye didna' read it well; and, thirdly, it wasna' worth readin' at a'!"—*Standard, Chicago.*

A SCOTTISH congregation presented their minister with a sum of money, and sent him off to the continent for a holiday. A gentleman just back from the continent met a prominent member of the church, and said to him: "Oh, by-the-by, I met your minister in Germany. He was looking very well; he didn't look as if he needed a rest." "No," said the church-member, very calmly, "it was na him; it was the congregation that was needin' a rest."—*Exchange.*

MRS. ELDERLEIGH—Do you love your teacher, Johnny? Johnny—Yes, ma'am. Mrs. Elderleigh—Why do you love her? Johnny—'Cause the Bible says we're to love our enemies.—*Puck.*

EUROPEAN TOPICS.

THE WAR-CLOUD.

THOUGH the war-scare makes its appearance regularly at this season of the year, there is apparently greater danger of an outbreak among the European Powers than ever before. The Russian Government demands that the Kilia mouth of the Danube be made navigable, which would give her a chance to ascend that river with ships of battle. Perhaps nobody is better qualified to judge of the European situation than Mr. Poultney Bigelow. This American gentleman is received by the highest and most influential persons in Europe by reason of his eminent trustfulness and integrity. At the request of a correspondent of the Associated Press Mr. Bigelow gave the following sketch on the European situation, shortly after his return to London from Germany:

"Russia wants Constantinople and is preparing to take it. Russia cannot succeed in accomplishing this desire without first fighting Austria. She cannot fight Austria without fighting Germany at the same time.

"Russia wants the mouth of the Danube—a desire as strange as if France should wish to reoccupy Louisiana. Russia, therefore, has one enemy particularly in mind—that is, Germany—and in this hatred of Germany was born the comical friendship between Russia and France, for France means to get back Alsace-Lorraine.

"The gravity of the present outlook is not so much in the fact that Russia and France individually dislike Germany, but in the fact that they are united in a hatred that absorbs every other passion. That France is thirsting for war admits of scant doubt to those who saw the delirious behavior of the French people in welcoming the Russian sailors at Toulon and Paris, nor is there any doubt that she is now better fitted for war than she has ever been.

"Russia sounded France, and was well satisfied with the result. When war is declared the two are one, army and navy.

"The Russian Government has now massed all its active army west of Moscow and the great bulk in Poland. It is persecuting the German language and the Lutheran religion in the Baltic provinces, and is fanning rather than allaying the prevailing hatred for Germany. An editor in Poland was recently threatened with transportation to Siberia because he ventured to reprint an impartial article in *The Century Magazine* on the Emperor of Germany. The editor was told that in Russia the people do not need to have the German ruler praised.

"Russia has been observing great secrecy of late with regard to movements on her railways. Sometimes several days have passed when all traffic on the roads has been stopped save that of the Government. Oddly enough, the money she has been spending upon forts and stores has nearly all been expended against the German frontier. She knows that she must settle with Germany before she can get the Bosphorus.

"The German Emperor, meanwhile, is awake, and knows what is passing about him, but he knows, also, that he has much to lose and little to gain by a successful campaign. German men of business feel this, too, and that the next war will be largely devoted to pulling chestnuts out of the fire for England.

"The Kaiser knows that in a war with Russia he will be fighting the battle of all civilized countries against a power representing commercial stagnation, political barbarism, and religious intolerance."

RUSSIA MUST FIGHT.

"IT is unquestionable," says *The Observer*, London, "that Russia, in spite of the pacific attitude of the Czar, continues her armaments. The people of the central government have observed that during the last few months nearly the whole of the troops there have gone toward the German frontier, where barracks for their accommodation have been erected. The Government evidently expects war shortly, and the movement of the army against Germany may be more than a coincidence. The Toulon visit occurred at a moment when Russia had completed the measures in readiness for a Russo-German war. Rightly or wrongly, the Russian Government thinks the eventuality should be boldly faced,

and it is only natural that it should respond to the overture of France."

The *Danziger Zeitung*, Danzig, one of the most influential papers of the Baltic provinces, says: "It is much more probable that the war will begin near the Danube than on the banks of the Rhine, for the Russians regard Constantinople as their inheritance, and they know that nothing can be done to take Constantinople while the Triple Alliance stands firm. Alexander VII. has a terror of war, into which he will not draw his people, and this defers the conflict. But the late Graf von Moltke said that the period of struggles resulting from the personal petulance and passion of rulers has come to an end, and has been succeeded by wars between people and nations. The great master of modern war was no doubt correct, and in this the danger lurks. The Czar will be drawn into conflict against his individual convictions."

That the *Weekly Scotchman*, Edinburgh, sees that war is impending and not far in the future, may be inferred from the following extract:

"The burden on the resources and industries of the five leading Nations of Continental Europe of supporting the present armed peace must soon become intolerable; and the only road to disarmament that can be seen at present is through a war—the greatest military struggle in history—between the Dual Alliance of France and Russia on one side, and the Triple Alliance of the Central Powers on the other. Half a million of men—more than a moiety of the Russian army on the peace-footing—are concentrated in the districts of Warsaw, Wilna, and Kiev, and so disposed as to project like a wedge between Germany and Austria. Of the remainder, the larger part are stationed in the Moscow and St. Petersburg districts, so that, out of a total force of nearly a million, about 784,000 are massed on the German frontier and in reserve behind it. The limit, so far as regards the recruiting of fit available manhood for service, has nearly been reached by France. She has been increasing her army at a more rapid rate than Germany, but, in Sir A. Alison's phrase, 'she has now about come to the end of her tether.' Germany, Austria, and Italy have among them the enormous total of 5,941,276 men, with 8,184 field-guns and 813,996 horses; while Russia and France have together 5,437,971 men, with 9,927 guns and 1,480,000 horses; and the balance is further inclined toward the Central Powers by virtue of their more compact and central position. At sea, on the other hand, unless circumstances arose that would compel England to cast its sword into the scale, Russia and France would probably hold a marked superiority. In any case it would be a conflict of giants, entailing incalculable bloodshed and havoc, and bringing with it new and, at present, well-nigh inconceivable issues, in which Britain, in common with the whole civilized world, would be deeply concerned."

THE GERMAN WAR-TAX.

THE Nation having been won over to the approval of the Government measures for army-reform, is now confronted with "the bill to pay."

The more influential publications acknowledge that the country is well able to bear the burden, but there is great diversity of view as to the sources from which the funds are to be raised. A writer in *Die Grenzboten*, Leipzig, a paper devoted chiefly to political economy, and expressing generally the views of the National Liberals (the "gentleman's party," as the *London Times* expresses it), thinks it is time to abolish the freedom from taxation enjoyed by the crowned heads and higher nobility of Germany, numbering one hundred and twenty-five members in all. He says: "Dr. Theodor Barth and Eugene Richter talk of 'sparing the resources of the country!' Nonsense! Where the ability to pay taxes exists, it should be made use of. An unlucky war would cost more than the greatest sums spent on the army in time of peace. Rickert said once: 'We are not rich enough, and I hope (!) to prove it. The state of our working-people and lower middle-classes does not allow further taxation.' What about those who are well off and rich? I think it is pretty easy to prove that we are not so very hard up. The three-per-cent Government loan (160 million marks) a few months ago, was taken up four times and over (673 millions); 140 millions Prussian consols could have been covered

by 533 millions; Berlin offered 360, Frankfurt 70, Nurnberg 49, Munchen 32, Hamburg 22 millions toward it. In Saxony the income of the land-owners has increased 24 per cent from 1879-91; wages have increased 93 per cent. Hamburg had in 1887, 162 inhabitants paying an income-tax of together 1,056,000 marks. In 1891, these had increased to 319 millionaires paying 2,274,300 marks, and so on throughout the whole country. But as the pessimists always mention the poverty of the poor as proof that we cannot raise any more taxes, let us, for the sake of justice, speak for once about the wealth of the rich. In all the German States are to be found immensely rich individuals who are free from taxation. The reigning princes, the earls, dukes, and lords of the Empire are not compelled to contribute. Is this not to be looked upon as a strong, still undeveloped source from which funds may be drawn? The Duke of Oldenburg has a State income of 255,000 marks. The Fürst of Lippe-Detmold 600,000 marks. The Duke of Coburg-Gotha 612,255 marks. The Regent of Brunswick 1,125,323 marks. The civil list of the King of Wurtemberg amounts to 2,059,308; that of the King of Saxony 3,332,036 marks. In Bavaria it is 5,403,986 marks. The King of Prussia draws 16,985,836 marks, 5 millions more than the Queen of England. The Germans pay thus to their 22 hereditary rulers 40 million marks (10 million dollars) annually. What the private income of these princes is cannot be easily ascertained. All these princes are since 1871 German subjects. Section 57 of the Constitution says: 'Every (able) German is bound to serve in the army.' It is regarded as a service of honor by all, and the prince is not to be found who is not proud of the uniform. Another paragraph is wanted which shall say that all Germans are bound to pay taxes. Frederick William, the Grand Elector, did not think much of the German Empire; but when a head-tax was demanded in 1677, he made it a point of honor to pay it. Let it be as of yore in the Dutch Republic, where the rich boasted of the high duties and taxes they had to pay for their luxuries."

THE CHANCELLOR AND THE AGRARIANS.

THE Agrarian newspapers continue to attack the Chancellor. The conduct of the Agrarian leaders has been so intemperate as to disgust many of their followers. In the last two months nearly fifty thousand have resigned their membership in the Agrarian League. The old Farmers' Union, which was opposed to the league, has been revived to receive them.

The *Kreuz-Zeitung* (ultra-conservative) said to-day that every bond between Caprivi and the Agrarians had been severed by his attacks upon them in the Reichstag.

That this opposition will not seriously hurt the Chancellor's position, the New York *Sun*, usually well-informed on German matters, ventures on the following predictions: As to the fiscal changes proposed by Herr Miquel in order to meet the additional expenditure required by the augmentation of the German army, these should cause the Chancellor even less difficulty than the Commercial Treaties, because the Conservatives, who, after all, whatever we may think of their wisdom from some points of view, are patriots to the backbone, will never oppose any measure tending to the safeguarding of their country.

On the whole, unbiassed observers must agree that Chancellor Caprivi has deserved well of his fatherland; and that Kaiser William II. is indeed fortunate in finding a man not unworthy to occupy the seat dignified by Bismarck.

KAISER WILHELM AND THE SCHOOLS OF GERMANY.

THE latest move in the direction of making the schools the teachers of politics has been made in Prussia. Military Prussia desired to record with indelible ink the deeds it has performed in uniting Germany, and the young Emperor wishes to be known as the Great Man on the Throne, the centre of all German history and glory. Prussia has also another purpose. It wants to crush the Socialist and the Particularist, the one aiming at an empire greater than Germany, the other working for disintegration and a return to a confederation.

Soon after his accession to the throne, Emperor Wilhelm ex-

pressed his opinions about the schools. They did not foster patriotism, he said. The children should not be educated in the history of the past, but in that of the present. They ought to be taught to think of the State as the supreme factor in their life, and learn to devote all their energy to it. In an order of May 1, 1889, the Emperor directed that "the aim of the school shall be to counteract Socialistic and Communistic ideas, and this can best be done through the teachings of history and religion." The teaching of history, he directed, should show "how Prussia's monarchs of old had always labored to protect the laborer and to make him believe that, in the future, he could expect legal right and protection only from a king at the head of the State." As a result of the Emperor's order, the Prussian Ministry of State organized a "Commission of Education" to report on the subject. The Committee reported, and the ordinance of August 30, 1889, gave the following rules for history-teaching in schools: (1) Instruction in the national history shall begin with the period of Emperor Wilhelm II. and be carried backward to the period of the Grosser Kurfürst. (2) Prussia's social and economic development since the beginning of this century must especially be taught, and stress must be laid upon the Pension Law for providing for aged persons and those meeting with accidents in their work. (3) The requisitions of the former paragraphs must be emphasized in the higher classes of the schools. In those classes it must also be shown how dangerous Socialism is, and that the Social-Democratic programme is impossible. (4) As the instruction in history will consume more time in the future, other studies are to be cut down correspondingly. (5) The school-books in history must be completed and brought down to date, after the above plan.

The Emperor's programme has met with severe criticism among leading educators. At the meeting of German historians, last summer, the main subject for discussion was the new programme. One hundred and seven leading men were present. R. Martens was in favor of the Emperor's ideas, but most of the teachers and historians from southern Germany opposed them and spoke in strong language against mixing the schools with politics. They characterized the programme as "un-pedagogical" and "particularistic." "History is to record facts, but not to influence the student for or against a political party, be it Royal or Democratic." —*Finsk Tidskrift, Helsingfors, Finland, December.*

THE JESUITS IN GERMANY.

SOME stir has been created by the proposed return of Jesuits to Germany. They were expelled for their opposition to the Government and their endeavors to control the public-schools. Popular feeling is now, however, described as partaking more of indifference than anything else. The national spirit is in itself a sufficient defence against Ultramontaniam. There is little or no danger that any German emperor or the German people will ever make another journey to Canossa or submit themselves to Papal or clerical domination of any kind," says the *Kölnische Zeitung*. "It will not do for the Jesuits to forget the lessons of the past twenty years and to think themselves free from the civil obligations and loyalty of other citizens."

The *Germania*, the chief organ of the Clericals, prints a "black list" of the names of all members who voted against the repeal of the Jesuit Law.

The feeling against the order is more bitter in Italy than in Germany. *Il Diritto*, an anti-clerical paper published in Rome, says:

"We are very sorry to notice that the Bill authorizing the Jesuits to return to Germany has passed the second reading. This resolution of the German Reichstag is a Mene-Tekel for Germany and Italy—the cause of civilization has received a serious blow."

The *National Zeitung*, Berlin, believes that a repeal of the Jesuit law is not necessary. Any Jesuit is welcome as a private citizen, within the Empire.

The following amusing incident took place in the Reichstag. The National-Liberal Professor Paasche called Graf Bismarck a Don Quixote. Graf Herbert arose and said: "I accept the designation, for I really fight against wind-mills."

WHAT FRANCE TALKS ABOUT.

The French Ministries.

M. CASIMIR-PERIER, the new Premier of France, is the thirtieth Premier that country has had since the fall of the Empire. The following is a list of the different Cabinets since 1870:

1870—Jules Favre.	1882—M. Duclerc.
1871—M. Dufaure.	1883—M. Falliers.
1873—Duc de Broglie.	1883—Jules Ferry.
1874—Gen. de Cissey.	1885—M. Brisson.
1875—M. Buffet.	1886—Chas. de Freycinet.
1876—M. Dufaure.	1886—M. Goblet.
1876—Jules Simon.	1887—M. Rouvier.
1877—Duc de Broglie.	1887—M. Tirard.
1877—De Rochebouet.	1888—M. Floquet.
1877—M. Dufaure.	1889—M. Tirard.
1879—M. Waddington.	1890—Chas. de Freycinet.
1879—Chas. de Freycinet.	1892—M. Loubet.
1880—Jules Ferry.	1892—M. Ribot.
1881—Leon Gambetta.	1893—M. Dupuy.
1882—Chas. de Freycinet.	1893—M. Casimir-Perier.

According to this list the average length of each term has been less than a year.

Who Will Be the Next President?

In political circles the Presidential elections are already discussed. M. Carnot's term expires January, 1895. The latest time at which the chambers can meet to choose a President is in November. The *Rappel* is endeavoring to estimate what chances President Carnot has for re-election. It calculates that out of the three hundred men now comprising the Senate, two-thirds can be relied upon to support the candidacy of Carnot. Few of those opposing his re-election have an answer to the question, "Who else among the survivors of the Panama scandal is available for his place?" M. Casimir-Perier, the Premier, is almost the only other active statesman who was neither discredited nor embarrassed by that scandal, although M. Dupuy's term in the Presidency of the Chamber and Casimir-Perier's career in the Premiership may give to either of them a slight chance for the Presidency. Excepting them, M. Carnot is without competitors.

Hard Times in France.

"One of the signs of the hard times is seen in the condition of the savings-banks," says the Paris *Economiste*. "Since January, 1893, 200,000,000 francs have been withdrawn in excess of the deposits, a sure sign that the national prosperity is on the decrease, if we remember the proverbial carefulness of French middle classes."

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY AND THE PAPACY.

UNTIL lately, Austria-Hungary has been the stronghold of the Papacy in Europe. But the Hungarian Premier, Dr. Weckerle, has inaugurated a fight against clerical domination, which in a large measure partakes of the character of the *Culturkampf* which Bismarck waged against Rome in the early Seventies, and which ended in the expulsion of the Jesuits from Germany as well as the imprisonment of several prelates. The first move on the part of the Hungarian Government is the introduction of the Civil Marriage Bill, which requires all marriages to be performed by an official appointed by the Government, and which declares a simple church-marriage invalid. The *Pilsener Zeitung*, Pilsen, Bohemia, says: "Premier Weckerle has kept his word. The Bill is eminently just toward citizens of all denominations. It makes a registration before a Government official necessary to legalize marriage, and leaves it to the discretion of the contracting parties to add a religious ceremony. The Bill also provides that parents shall be qualified to determine what religion their children shall profess. Enlightened Hungarians are very much in favor of the Bill. They have long since regretted that their Government did not follow in the footsteps of France and Germany."

The *Pester Journal*, Pesth, Hungary, regards this movement as the beginning of the battle for Hungary's intellectual and relig-

ious freedom. "It may be asked why Hungary is so late in joining the nations who have freed themselves from the bonds of church slavery. The answer is easily found. We applied ourselves assiduously to the confirmation of our political rights. Now this is done, we can pay more attention to the acquisition of intellectual liberties. We will soon be again among the foremost of nations, and all Europe will pay us homage."

The Emperor has given his consent to the measure, and little opposition is expected of the magnates, according to the well-informed *Tages-Post*, Graz, Hungary:

"It has been said that the House of Magnates is likely to oppose the passage of the Civil-Marriage Bill. We do not believe this, but think, with Dr. Weckerle, that the Upper House is composed of too sensible and thoughtful a class of men to oppose anything likely to contribute to our liberties. And this measure certainly deals with a long-felt political want."

A recent edition of the *Deutsche Zeitung*, Vienna, contained an article, said to be inspired by a high prelate, from which we take this extract:

"It is perfectly true that the relations between the Vatican and the Austrian Court are strained. The meeting at Monza between the Emperors of Germany and Austria has done much to bring about this deplorable state of affairs. Austria must inevitably fall, unless proper respect is shown to His Holiness, and the Emperor should not forget his duty toward the Holy See." The Hungarian State-Attorney has confiscated this number of the paper, thereby declaring open war on the Bishops.

HOME RULE FOR BOHEMIA.

THE Czechs of Bohemia continue to agitate for an independent Bohemian kingdom, but as yet with little apparent success. The *Freie Presse*, Vienna, accuses them of ingratitude:

"The Czechs have accustomed themselves to the idea that Bohemia is the only country to which they owe allegiance, and that the Germans in that country are foreigners, dependent upon the good will of the Czechs. This is a mistake. Now that Austria has a Constitution, the Germans are deprived of the rule which they once exercised; but they are not to be made slaves by the very Constitution which they were largely instrumental in making. The law must be upheld in Bohemia at any cost."

The *Tages Post*, Graz, ridicules the Czech attempt to draw all Slavonians into a powerful union:

"The great deed is done! The Slavonic coalition is an accomplished fact, for the Bohemian Czechs and the Moravian Czechs are united. This coalition proves only that the Southern Slavonians are very glad to be good friends with their German fellow-citizens, and they are, after all, more numerous than the new coalition. The Southern know a good thing when they have it."

The following from the *Blas Národa*, Prague, very clearly defines the position of the Czechs:

"The champion of the Young Czechs has given a full and explicit description of what the party wants. Dr. Gregř's speeches will find an echo in every Czech's breast. 'We have been robbed of our nationality,' he said. 'We have been reduced to a mere province; but we have as much right to be a sovereign people as the Germans. What is Austria, anyhow? It is nothing to us. We recognize but one Fatherland to which we owe allegiance, and that is Bohemia.'"

On Saturday, December 23, a shoemaker named Rudolph Mrva was murdered at Prague by two fellow-members of a secret Czech society. This crime has turned public opinion very much against the Bohemian Nationalist Party. The Young Czech Engel, in the Bohemian Diet, denied that his party had any connection with the crime, and he also declared that the Young Czech influence tended to rear the young in the patriotic traditions of the land and in loyalty to the good of mankind. While adhering to the principles of nationality, the party had never advocated an independent kingdom of Bohemia, although the enemies of the national movement had accused the Young Czechs of this, intending then to brand the party as traitorous and revolutionary.

The murderers affirm that the speech which Dr. Herold, another Young Czech deputy, held on the rights of the Czechs, influenced them to perform the deed.

FOREIGN WIT AND CARICATURE.



AFTER the magnificent reception of the Russian fleet. The French are expecting a Treaty of Alliance with Russia. The Czar is choosing his fleetest racers to send it.—*Deutsche Wespen, Berlin.*

TEACHER—What will the Prince of Wales be when the Queen dies?
PUPIL—A poor orphan.—*Ulk, Berlin.*

FIRST ANARCHIST—The papers say that nobody is safe in the streets after dark.

SECOND ANARCHIST—Quite true, I came near being arrested myself last night.—*Humoristisches Deutschland, Berlin.*



THE "Italian Boot" is looking for the financial shoemaker who will pull it over this last.—*Kikeriki, Vienna.*

POLITICAL influenzas which return more or less every year:

In England—Collier-strikes.

In Germany—Military Budgets.

In France—Cabinet-Crises.

In Spain—Los Maruecos.

In Italy—Della moneta (or rather the want of it).

In Austria—Ballot-Reform.—*Saphir's Witzblatt, Vienna.*



WILL the Clericals, Poles, and sleepy-headed Germans get through?
—*Lustige Blätter, Vienna.*

WE hear that Chicago is at her wits' ends what to do with the many robbers and pickpockets which the Fair has left her. We would advise a reopening of the Fair. The pickpockets would then "work" the visitors, and the natives would be comparatively safe.—*Kladderadatsch, Berlin.*

IT is said that the opposition to Tariff-Reform is very strong in the American House of Representatives. Judging from their practice gained during the Silver Bill discussions, westerly gales will prevail in 1894.—*Der Floh, Vienna.*



How the Socialist Brownies appeared when "He" was in power.

The Socialist Ogre and the present Ministry.—*Kladderadatsch.*

THE practical Yankees will no doubt invent and patent steam talking-machines—by which the minority can talk the majority to death in Congress.—*Ulk, Berlin.*

VISITOR—I suppose you have a great deal of rubbish sent in to you?
FUNNY EDITOR—My word, yes! If we were to publish some of it, it would make you laugh.

VISITOR—Then for heaven's sake publish some!—*Judy, London.*



WILHELM—What is the meaning of this bottomless basket?
CAPRIVI—It shows the financial condition of the army officers.

—*La Silhouette, Paris.*

A PROMINENT Englishman, Lord D—, and a proverbial enemy of anything American, was dining at the house of a British Minister. The conversation was about America and things American, and Lord D— made some disagreeable remarks about Yankee customs and manners. "Why, d'ye know," he said, "at some of the places where I dined in America I saw people spill their soup on the tablecloth."

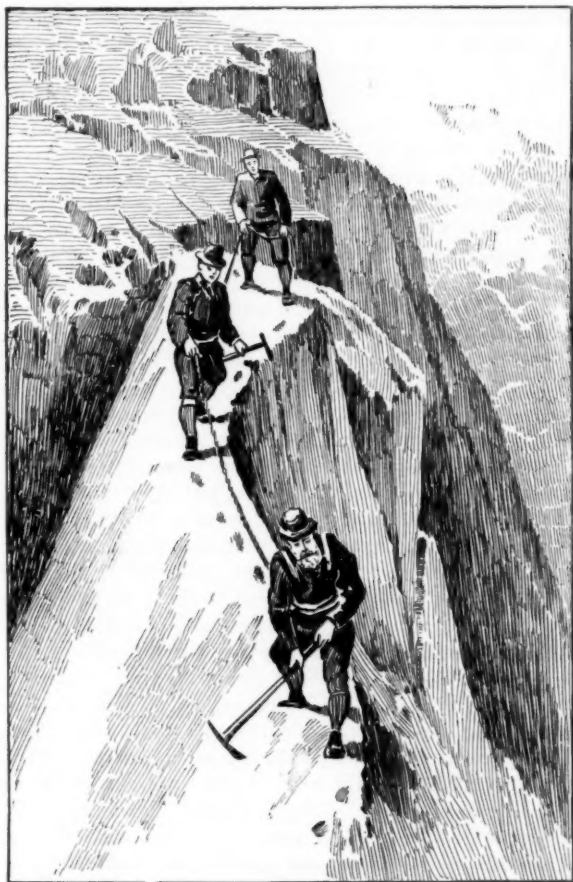
Miss Y—, an American lady who was present, remarked with apparent unconcern: "What poor letters of introduction you must have had, my lord!" There was no more talk of that kind for the rest of the evening.—*Lustige Blätter, Vienna.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

MOUNTAIN-CLIMBING.

THE climbing of steep mountain-faces frequently appears much more formidable to the onlooker from a distance than it really is. A bad light, especially fog, makes mountains appear absolutely impracticable which for the mountaineer present no serious difficulty. On the other hand, there are just as frequently short sections of extreme difficulty in otherwise easy climbs: sections in which stiff walls are encountered with projections so small that gloves and even the mountain shoes must be laid aside. In such places, if the rock is dry, climbing-shoes are sometimes resorted to.

There are terrible moments when, in descending, the mountaineer, suspended by his hands, seeks in vain for a rest for his feet; or, when throwing his weight upon a tuft of grass or an imbedded stone, he finds it yielding in his hand. Even a fall itself is a relief from the agonizing sensation of hanging suspended between heaven and earth, and the tired fingers growing powerless to retain their grasp. When Dent with two companions and two guides



ascended the Bietschorn, it was only the presence of mind of the guide Maurer that saved him in a moment of awful peril. The leader had passed over a rocky cliff in safety, Dent had begun the attempt, when one of his companions, Maund, who was a little ahead and above him, heard a cry from Maurer and a noise of something falling; Jann, the leading guide, was ahead, and hanging on by his hands; looking over his shoulder he saw Dent frightened, but calm, hanging on to a ledge with the tips of his fingers while his legs hung free in the air; but at the same moment he saw Maurer, by a venturesome spring, reach a ledge of rock, from which he was able to plant his Alpenstock, so as to afford a rest for the feet of the suspended Dent, who was almost suffocated in a cloud of dust. With this aid, Dent was able to swing himself to the ledge from which he hung, and the danger was over.

Among the most dangerous sorts of Alpine climbing must be reckoned climbing in brittle or loose rock. When the rock shows itself untrustworthy, brittle, and loose, the utmost caution is re-

quired; especially must the climber be mindful of companions above him. Such localities are very common in the Alps, especially in limestone regions; and even the primitive rocks are by no means always free from this source of danger.

In traversing particularly smooth slopes, it is safest to go barefooted, or in stockings only, and where the danger is greatest it is



often prudent to go on the knees. The record of Alpine accidents includes numerous fatalities due to slipping on smooth rocks.

Climbing on ice or snow-covered rocks is a task of great danger. Climbing-irons render good service here, but climbing-shoes only increase the danger. "Snow, covering rocks," says Herr Gussfeld, "which from their steepness and smoothness are hard to climb, is an advantage only when it is firm and cleaves to the rock below. Under all other conditions it is a source of danger." Von Barth too, says: "My recollections of ice-covered peaks are especially painful."

A remarkable feature of the limestone mountains, especially in the dolomite rocks, is the rift-climbing. These rifts are vertical or steep clefts in the rock, so narrow that the chief labor in climbing consists in pressing against both sides of the rift at once. But they are frequently the only possible passages to otherwise inaccessible peaks. These rifts from the inequality of width, projecting points, smooth rocks affording no hold, etc., present many difficulties to the most experienced tourist.

Among the unavoidable dangers of Alpine climbing—a danger against which neither experience, strength, nor courage is of any avail—is that of falling stones. This is a very common danger, and one to which the mountain climber is liable on any steep declivity and at any unexpected moment. At the same time, the chances of being struck by a falling stone are not very great, nor is it certain death if one is struck.—*Steind. Weisen, Vienna, Dec.*



GARFIELD AND CONKLING.

THE HON. HENRY L. DAWES.

IT once fell to my lot to be one of a "Committee of Conciliation" which was the outcome of a memorable struggle.

Between James G. Blaine and Roscoe Conkling there was a fierce and bitter struggle for mastery of the Republican Party, a struggle which lasted for years and increased in bitterness and intensity every hour of its continuance.

When the Convention which nominated Garfield met, Conkling was the master-spirit in New York politics. His State was entitled to seventy votes in the Convention. Through his influence the New York Republican Convention had instructed the entire delegation to vote as a unit, the choice to be determined by a majority. Nineteen of the delegates, however, under the lead of William H. Robertson, refused to be bound by these instructions and cast their votes for Blaine. This was sufficient to prevent the nomination of Grant, who was brought forward for a third time, in order to insure Blaine's defeat. When it was found that neither Grant nor Blaine could be nominated, the friends of Blaine and Sherman, under instructions from their leaders in Washington, joined forces and nominated Garfield.

After Garfield's election, during the winter preceding the inauguration, the rumor got abroad that Blaine was to be Secretary of State. The mere rumor was enough to kindle into fresh flame all the fire of the old hate, and to summon his old foe to arms.

I first heard of the purpose to appoint Mr. Blaine from himself. This information produced in me a shiver. Mr. Blaine had never had a warmer friend than I had been from the day he entered Congress, nor Mr. Conkling one more true to him. I warned Mr. Blaine that if he entered the Cabinet with the intent or hope of circumventing Conkling, it would be fatal to him and to the administration of Garfield, and I expressed the opinion that it would be impossible for Blaine to keep the peace if he took the office. I foresaw the rocks all too plainly and advised him to remain in the Senate. He determined otherwise, however, and accepted the position.

Conkling refused to consider the proposed appointment of Blaine as other than a premeditated attempt to humiliate him, and those who had been with him in past controversies readily accepted his interpretation of it. Garfield, who had no political sagacity, could not be made to see in the opposition to Blaine's appointment anything but an attempt by dictation to trench upon his constitutional prerogatives in the free choice of his own counsellors; and all "Blaine men" agreed with him.

Mr. Conkling made one more attempt to regain influence in the conduct of affairs, especially in the appointment to office in the State of New York. With such a man as Garfield to deal with, however, the attempt had no success. The nomination of Robertson, who had led a faction in the anti-election struggle, was regarded by Conkling as an open declaration of war, and thenceforward he had no intercourse, during the life of Garfield, with the White House. After the sending of the New York nominations to the Senate, the Committee of Conciliation to which I have alluded came into being. At a meeting of this Committee Mr. Conkling speaking for two hours and a half, made an address which for flights of oratorical power and genuine eloquence surpassed any I had ever heard him utter—and I had heard all his great efforts from the day he entered Congress more than twenty years before. He concluded by declaring that he had in his pocket an autograph letter which he prayed God he might "never be compelled in self-defence to make public;" but that if such a time ever did come, the President would "bite the dust."

I saw the President about this letter. He had a copy of it which he showed me. I found it was one of those indiscreet epistles, like the Jay Hubbell letters, which Garfield had written during the Presidential campaign, aiding the efforts to collect from clerks and other Government officials subscriptions to campaign expenses. I urged the President to take the sting out of the letter by publishing it at once, but Blaine advised against this course and the letter was not published.

Mr. Conkling resigned, and appealed for indorsement to the Republican Legislature of New York, then in session. The Legislature decided against him, and he went into retirement. The strug-

gle, however, rent the party in twain, and the wounds have never healed. Disappointed office-seekers turned in wrath upon the appointing power. In two short months from the resignation of Conkling, the President was shot by the fool Guiteau, possessed with the idea that in some way his failure to get office grew out of this unfortunate and fatal quarrel.—*The Century, New York, January.*

SUPERSTITION AND FACT.

ANDREW LANG.

A REMARK of M. Richet, the eminent French psychologist, may be said to strike the key-note of the following essay. Arguing (in 1884) for the genuine character of hypnotic somnambulism he said: "If the phenomena are simulated, then the skill, the perfection, the universality of the imposture, everywhere and always, constitute one of the most extraordinary phenomena in the records of science." M. Richet was thinking of the ordinary and familiar features of hypnotism, which, as I understand, are now denied by no competent authority; but his remark is each applicable with equal force to the alleged phenomena of ghosts, physical movements of untouched objects, unexplained noises and disturbances, clairvoyance, the divining-rod, crystal vision, and so forth. The accounts of these have not been accepted by science, but, granting imposture in all these cases, the universal similarity of the imposture is a very curious phenomenon. Further, we must note that many of the contested and disdained phenomena notoriously accompany persons subject to trance, to convulsive movements, and other abnormal nervous conditions. This is said to be so at present, and can it be by accident that this was always said to be so in the past? We hear of clairvoyance, of physical movements of objects, of commands transferred and obeyed from a distance, of "telepathic" hallucinations voluntarily produced, among the very people who accept the ordinary and accepted phenomena of hypnotism. Now, in old witch-trials, in old ghost and bogie stories, in the reports of anthropological observers among savages, we find the ordinary and accepted phenomena of hypnotism occurring among the witches, the "possessed," the ghost-seers, the savage medicine-men. They, too, are not only subject to convulsion and rigidity and trance, but they are clairvoyant. They produce phantasms of themselves at a distance, their presence is attended by unexplained noises and physical movements of objects. Now there must be some cause for this remarkable coincidence—namely, the uniformity of ancient and modern reports of phenomena still unaccepted by science—always accompanying other phenomena which science is now content to accept. At the lowest, there must be a traditional system of imposture, or a common persistent sympathy in hallucination. Thinking savages, according to Mr. Tyler, were deeply impressed by two groups of biological phenomena. They asked, what makes the difference between a living body and a dead one? Again, what causes awaking, sleeping, trance, disease, death? Next, what are the human shapes that appear in dreams and visions? They concluded that life can go away and leave a man insensible or dead, while a phantom of the living man can appear (in dreams, one presumes) to people at a distance from him. The savage philosopher then mentally combines and identifies the life and the problem. The result is, life is a soul when at home, in the body, a ghost when abroad, out of the body. Mr. Tyler gives abundant accounts of "veridical hallucinations" and of "clairvoyance," but he expressly does not ask, are these tales true, and if so, what is their meaning? Now it is evident that if clairvoyance does occur, and if the phantasm of the clairvoyant is actually seen in the place which he fancies that he visits, and if appearances of men at the hour of death are verily beheld at a distance, then the savage's philosophy had more to go upon than mere dreams, shadows, sleeping, waking, and the contemplation of death. He was really in touch with disputed, unaccepted phenomena, and these phenomena are of high importance. They would not, indeed, justify the savage theory that phantasm and life are identical, that life is soul at home and is ghost abroad. But, if accepted, they would demonstrate the existence of a new range of human faculties.—*The Contemporary Review, London, December.*

LEGAL.

Husband and Wife.

NOTWITHSTANDING the abundance of Married-Women Acts and equity-decisions giving wives a more or less independent existence, the old common-law doctrine, that a wife's legal existence is merged in that of her husband, is still upheld in certain cases in the State of New York. An action was brought in her own name against the New York Central Railroad Company by an elderly woman, who fell and was injured on some ice which had formed from the overflow of one of the company's water-tanks at Rome, N. Y. The woman was married, but her husband had not lived with her for twelve years, and she had supported herself and her children by house-cleaning and taking in washing. She sought to recover damages, not only for her sufferings, but also for loss of time from her household work. At the trial, counsel for the company asked the court to charge that she was not entitled to recover for loss of time, but that the husband, if any one, might recover damages for loss of household service occasioned by the accident. The court refused so to charge, on the ground that the husband was not living with his wife. The company appealed, and the General Term of the Supreme Court for the Fourth Judicial District set aside the judgment for the plaintiff, holding that the refusal of the court below to charge as requested was error.

Power of Corporations to Prefer Creditors.

Judge Seymour D. Thompson, of St. Louis, in the November-December *American Law Review*, St. Louis, examines the decisions of the various States as to the power of insolvent corporations to prefer creditors, together with the reasons which support the doctrine, and ends by declaring that the proposition that a corporation may prefer its creditors is opposed to principles which all American judges concede, and is essentially immoral and dishonest; the fact that the majority of courts in the United States uphold the proposition being "extremely disgraceful to our jurisprudence."

Some Life-Insurance Policies Can Be Taxed.

Knoedler, formerly a well-known picture-dealer in New York City, died, leaving no descendants. He had several insurance-policies on his life, which were payable to his executors or administrators or to his legal representatives. When payment of the inheritance-tax was demanded, the representatives of Knoedler endeavored to prevent the collection of the tax, claiming that the policies were not property belonging to the deceased man, since they became valuable only at his death. Surrogate Ransom decided that an insurance-policy, payable generally to one's executors or legal representatives, is a "chose in action," and that the inheritance-tax can be collected on the amount of such a policy, where there are no direct heirs. The case was carried to the Court of Appeals, which handed down its decision on December 12. The court affirmed the ruling of the Surrogate; and it seems now settled in the State of New York that, whatever may be the law in regard to life-insurance policies payable to a particular person, policies payable to the executors or legal representatives of the person who obtained them can be taxed under the collateral inheritance-statute.

Suggested Reforms in Criminal Law.

Mr. H. W. Chaplin, of Boston, in the current number of *The Harvard Law Magazine*, gives strong reasons for making certain changes in the criminal law. He suggests: 1. The abolishment of the grand jury. 2. That a prisoner should be allowed to waive trial by jury. 3. That the Government should bring in witnesses for the prisoner, when he is too poor so to do.* 4. That there should be greater equality in sentences, a convicted person to have a

* NOTE BY JUDGE ALLEN.—This is now done in some of the States—has long been so in Ohio. In such cases all subpoenas run in the name of the State, and witnesses so subpoenaed must attend, and cannot demand their compensation in advance, as they may do in civil cases.

right of appeal in cases where the sentence rises to a certain degree of severity. 5. That in all cases a prisoner's record and circumstances should be investigated before sentence.

An Aboriginal Sentence.

A man who did not know how to read or write was lately convicted of a slight offence before a magistrate in Missouri. The judge sentenced him to be imprisoned until he had learned to read. Another offender, who had received a good education, was sentenced at the same time to be imprisoned until he had taught the illiterate man how to read. After three weeks they were both discharged, having fulfilled their tasks to the full satisfaction of the magistrate.

FINANCIAL.

New York Bank-Statement.

The following are the comparative statements of December 23 and December 30:

	Dec. 23.	Dec. 30.	Differences.
Loans.....	\$416,287,000	\$417,606,900 Inc.	\$1,319,900
Specie.....	104,520,700	106,316,400 Inc.	1,795,700
Legal-tenders	98,129,000	101,108,200 Inc.	2,979,200
Deposits.....	498,847,700	506,437,800 Inc.	7,590,100
Circulation...	13,256,500	13,111,900 Dec.	144,600

The following shows the relation between the total reserve and the total deposits at the respective dates:

Specie.....	\$104,520,700	\$106,316,400 Inc.	\$1,795,700
Legal-tenders	98,129,000	101,108,200 Inc.	2,979,200
Total reserve	\$202,649,700	\$207,424,600 Inc.	\$4,774,900
Reserve re-			
quired against			
deposits.....	124,711,925	126,609,450 Inc.	1,897,525
Surplus.....	\$77,937,775	\$80,815,150 Inc.	\$2,877,375

—The Tribune, New York.

As compared with last year:

	1893.	1894.
Loans and discounts.....	\$437,722,000	\$417,606,900
Specie.....	75,968,300	106,316,400
Circulation.....	5,554,600	13,111,900
Net deposits.....	444,589,400	506,437,800
Legal tenders.....	42,018,600	101,108,200
Legal reserve.....	111,147,350	126,609,450
Reserve held.....	117,986,900	207,424,600
Surplus reserve.....	6,839,550	80,815,150

Imports of specie for the week consisted of \$27,905 American gold coin, \$824 American silver coin, \$275 foreign gold coin, \$2,028 foreign silver coin, \$5,708 gold bullion and \$600 silver bullion.

Exports of specie consisted of \$89,763 bars and other silver, \$14,660 South American silver coin, \$22,400 Mexican silver coin and \$31,935 United States gold coin.

The total sales of stocks for the week were 1,125,247 shares.

Specie and Bullion Movement.

Imports of gold.....	\$63,430,997	Inc....	\$54,926,484
Imports of silver.....	2,417,129	Dec....	420,990
Exports of silver.....	72,915,254	Inc....	2,305,780
Exports of gold.....	33,464,221	Inc....	10,886,593
Net exports, gold.....	9,484,257	Dec....	53,193,943
Net exports, silver.....	31,047,092	Inc....	10,810,944

New York Bank Clearings, Year:

Total exchanges..	\$31,252,121,084	Dec..	\$5,410,348,116
Balances.....	1,639,979,805	Dec..	248,107,457

ON THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

Business on the New York Stock Exchange for the year 1893 compares as follows with that of the preceding year:

Stocks (shares).....	80,013,002	Dec..	5,613,084
Bank stocks.....	9,458	Dec..	2,608
Mining stocks.....	252,172	Dec..	63,294
Railroad bonds.....	\$351,415,250	Dec..	\$131,735,250
State bonds.....	3,766,400	Dec..	2,313,900
Government bonds.....	1,914,200	Inc..	292,000

—The Herald, New York.

Mr. John Corbett Burns, Cashier of the New York Stock Exchange, has prepared

the following statement of that institution's business in 1893:

	Stocks, shares.	State and R.R. bonds.	Governmental.	Silver ounces.
January.....	9,801,131	\$46,137,800	\$132,200	415,000
February.....	10,451,508	47,477	6,000	93,000
March.....	7,416,009	32,261,300	33,500	108,000
April.....	6,161,494	24,919,100	99,300	65,000
May.....	8,332,399	25,875,000	65,300	77,000
June.....	4,148,673	18,459,500	233,500	60,000
July.....	5,671,358	16,272,000	171,900	1,455,000
August.....	4,018,370	22,158,600	782,500	31,000
Sept.....	5,657,662	28,436,000	16,450	111,000
October.....	5,164,232	23,382,000	126,800	70,000
November..	5,443,098	28,164,800	187,000	5,000
December..	5,718,941	33,259,250	167,000	46,000

Total.....	77,084,965	\$299,372,327	\$2,021,450	2,626,000
1892.....	86,851,030	501,398,200	1,662,400	11,800,000
1891.....	72,725,864	389,906,700	1,539,900	.....
1890.....	59,441,301	374,342,120	2,891,050	.....
1889.....	61,133,161	394,151,466	4,287,050	.....

—The Journal of Commerce, New York.

As compared with the final prices of last Saturday, the majority of stocks are lower.

QUERIES AND ANSWERS.

J. VAN NESTE.—What was the plant which Pausanias, the old Greek writer of the Second Century, says made those who swallow its root laugh?

It has only recently been determined to what plant Pausanias alludes. It is now settled that he refers to the *Ranunculus bulbosus* of Linnaeus—the common buttercup. The root of this plant is, in fact, extremely poisonous, but it contracts the muscles of the mouth in such a way that those who have eaten it have an appearance as though they were shouting with laughter, even while its poison is in process of killing them.

EDMUND L.—What is the proper pronunciation of the name Muller in John G. Whittier's poem "Maud Muller"?

The ordinary rule for the pronunciation of foreign proper names, which have no precise equivalent in the English language, is to follow the sound as nearly as possible. The German name Müller is sometimes rendered in English by Mueller, which preserves the sound very closely, but is without signification, while Miller is the precise equivalent of the German name in signification, and very nearly preserves the sound; this may consequently be accepted as the best rendering. There is, however, no clear evidence that Whittier's Maud Muller was of German stock; she was Whittier's creation, and the poet's license justified him equally in creating a name for her. He calls her Muller, and there is only one recognized pronunciation of the spelling in the English language. There is, of course, a presumption that Whittier designed to give his heroine a familiar country name, but if he did so, he deliberately or undesignedly made a "mull" of the first syllable.

J. D. RICHMOND, VA.—What is the origin of the term "puss" or "pussy" as applied to the cat?

The term has passed through many languages, but it is primarily Egyptian. In the early nature-worship of the Egyptians, the moon was worshipped under the name Pasht, and when the cat was raised to divine honors the same name was conferred on her, presumably because of her nocturnal habits, and partly, it is said, in consequence of the dilatation and contraction of the pupil of the cat's eye, in which the Egyptians traced a resemblance to the waxing and waning of the moon. From Pasht were derived "pas," "pus," "poes," and finally "puss."

INQUIRER.—(1) On what day of the week was Gladstone born? (2) What day of the week was December 25, A. D. 1?

(1) Friday. (2) Sunday.

S. T.—I have in my library several hundred copies of German books, but not one of a first edition. I have looked in vain for first-edition copies of German books. Why is this?

German publishers issue only a "make-believe" or nominal first edition of a book, usually only some half-dozen copies. The second edition is really the first—a sort of German Yankee trick.

CHESS.

An Intercollegiate Chess-Tournament took place last week at Columbia College, where the representatives of four colleges, Harvard, Yale, Princeton, and Columbia contested for the silver championship cup which Columbia won last year. The players were Edward Hymes and Edward Libaire, Columbia, both of '94; Thorndike Spalding, Harvard, '95, and James Hewins, jr., Harvard, '96; Alburn E. Skinner, Yale, '95, and Robert L. Ross, Yale, '96; Ernest P. Roberts and Boyd R. Ewing, Princeton, both of '94. A large attendance showed the interest taken in the games. The play on Saturday, December 31, attracted particular attention. Four games were played on that day, in two of which the Sicilian Defence was employed, in one case unsuccessfully, the other one being a draw. Of the two other defences one was the French Defence, the other a Scotch Gambit. The latter game, the moves of which we give, was a fine lesson for young players. Libaire at his sixteenth move could have taken a rook, but preferred instead to take a third pawn. The result was that when he was about to queen one of two passed pawns his opponent, Ross of Yale, resigned.

SCOTCH GAMBIT.

ROSS. Black.	LIBAIRE. White.	ROSS. Black.	LIBAIRE. White.
1 P-K4	P-K4	23 Q x K B P	Kt-K4
2 Kt-K B3	Kt-Q B3	24 Q-Q5 ch	Q x Q
3 P-Q4	P x P	25 P x Q ch	K x P
4 Kt x P	Q-R5	26 B-Kt2	K R-K
5 Kt-Q B3	B-Q Kt5	27 Q R-Q ch	K-B3
6 K Kt-Kt5	Q x P ch	28 R-B ch	K-Q2
7 B-K2	B x Kt ch	29 Q R-Q	Kt-Kt5
8 P x B	K-Q	30 K R-B	R-K B
9 Castles	Kt-B3	31 B-Q4	P-B4
10 B-R3	P-Q R3	32 B x P	R x R ch
11 Kt-Q4	Kt x Kt	33 R x R	P x B
12 P x Kt	P-Q3	34 R-B7 ch	K-B3
13 B-B3	Q-B5	35 R x R P	R-K Kt
14 P-R3	P-K Kt4	36 P-Kt3	P-B5
15 R-K	P-Kt5	37 K-Kt2	P-B6
16 P x P	B x P	38 K-B3	P-B7
17 B-B	Q-B4	39 R-R	Kt-K4 ch
18 B x B	Kt x B	40 K-K4	Kt-B5
19 Q-K2	K-Q2	41 K-Q3	Kt-R6
20 Q-K7 ch	K-B3	42 Resigns.	
21 P-Q B4	Q x P ch		
22 K-R	Q x P		

The final round was played on Monday afternoon, January 1. On this occasion Ewing and Libaire faced each other and the former made the seldom used P-Q4 opening. This opening failed lamentably against Libaire, who soon won two pawns, then won the exchange, and finally, by brilliant play, broke his opponent's position in pieces, and won, Ewing resigning at the thirty-fifth move. This capital game was played thus:

P-Q4 OPENING.

EWING. White.	LIBAIRE. Black.	EWING. White.	LIBAIRE. Black.
1 P-Q4	P-Q4	19 P-Q Kt3	Kt-K5
2 P-K3	P-K3	20 Kt-Q3	B-B2
3 P-Q B4	P-K B4	21 Kt x B	Q x Kt
4 P x P	P x P	22 B-Q Kt2	B-R4
5 Kt-Q B3	Kt-K B3	23 B-Q4	Q-Q3
6 B-Q3	B-Q3	24 P-K Kt4	P x P
7 Kt-R3	Castles	25 P x P	B x P
8 Castles	P-B3	26 R-K Kt3	Kt x R
9 P-B4	Kt-Kt5	27 Q x Kt	P-K R4
10 R-B3	Kt-Q2	28 B-Q2	P x B
11 Kt-B2	Q Kt-B3	29 Q x P	R-B2
12 Kt x Kt	Kt x Kt	30 K-B2	Q-B2
13 Q-K	Q-K2	31 Q-Kt6	R x B P ch
14 B-K2	B-K3	32 K-K2	Q-B2
15 Kt-Q	Q R-K	33 R-K Kt	Q x Q
16 Kt B2	P-B4	34 R x Q	R x B
17 P x P	B x Q B P	35 Resigns	
18 P-K R3	Kt-B3		

We give the record of the Tournament:

	Columbia. Harvard. Yale. Princeton.							Total won....
PLAYERS.	Hymes..	Libaire..	Hewins..	Spalding..	Ross....	Skinner..	Ewing....	Roberts..
Hymes.....	..	..	1/2	1	1	1	1	5 1/2
Libaire.....	..	..	0	1	1	1	1	0 3
Hewins.....	1/2	1	..	..	1	1	1/2	1 5
Spalding.....	0	0	..	..	1	1/2	0	2
Ross.....	0	0	0	0	..	..	1	2
Skinner.....	0	1	0	1/2	..	..	1/2	3
Ewing.....	0	0	1/2	1	0	0	..	1
Roberts.....	0	1	0	1	0	1/2	..	2 1/2
Total loss..	1/2	3	1	4	4	3	5	3 1/2 24

This cup, thus won a second time by Columbia, is a costly trophy offered by a number of graduates of Yale, Harvard, Princeton, and Columbia for

an annual chess-tournament between the students of the four colleges. The handsome cup reveals a marvellous study, not only of the game of chess and attitude of the players, but also of all the associations and surroundings characteristic of a student's college life. The trophy is of sterling silver, and in general style heraldic.

The cup stands 12 1/4 inches high, measures 9 1/4 inches across the top, has a capacity of 13 pints, and weighs nearly 100 ounces. Tiffany & Co. have also made the dies from which the medals are to be struck for the individual winners in each tournament for the cup. The deed of the gift designates the tournaments to take place annually in New York City during the winter vacations of the colleges.

Lovers of chess the world over will be greatly disappointed if the long-talked-of match between the two great masters, Steinitz and Lasker, should not be played. It is reported that Lasker is finding some difficulty in securing the sum, \$2,500, demanded by Steinitz, in consequence of the hard times. It occurs to us to remark that Mitchell and Corbett, and prize-fighters generally, have no trouble in raising any sum demanded, whether the times be good or bad. But, prize-fighting is not an intellectual pursuit.

WE LAUGH SOMETIMES.

A Wit and Humor Contest.

THE LITERARY DIGEST will give a cash prize of \$5 for the best piece of original wit or humor, not exceeding fifty words, contributed to its columns during the present month; for the contribution standing second in order of merit, a prize of \$3; and for the third, a prize of \$1. Contributions to this contest must be received by the Editor before February 1, and the names of the prize-winners will be published or withheld, as they may request. All communications should be signed with a *nom de plume* and accompanied by a sealed paper in which the *nom de plume* is given along with the real name and address. This paper will not be opened by the committee of award until after the awards shall have been made.

THE *Chung-wab-yat-poo*, Canton, assures its readers that the advanced age of a man in Canton, ninety-eight years, and of his wife, one hundred years, is due to the beneficent reign of the Emperor, and adds: "Were the Emperor to reign less well, it would be impossible for people to grow so old."

THE *Hyogo News*, Kobe, Japan, gives the following peculiar advertisement: "When my daughter was sick I prayed the Kimpira of Sanuki providence for her recovery, pledging to let her pay a thanksgiving visit to the temple by creeping on her hands and feet all the way through, in imitation of cattle, if she recovered. The prayer was heard, and she recovered. But, after all, it is impossible for a tender girl to creep several hundreds of miles to Sanuki. I should, therefore, like to find a substitute for her, and if any one offering himself or herself be found suitable for the task I will give such a person £200."

HERE is a bit of unquestionable metaphysics from a three-year old boy: "If I'd gone upstairs, could God make it that I hadn't?"—*Overland Monthly*, January.

MR. EDISON says that the phonograph is bound to be popular, for men like to hear themselves talk.—*Exchange*.

WIFE.—George, I wish you belonged to my church. The new minister is a man you would like.

HUSBAND.—Not such a bigoted Methodist as the other, then, is he?

WIFE.—No; he's very broad! He believes that Episcopalians, if they repent, can be saved.—*Puck*.

"WOODMAN, spare that tree!

Touch not a single bough!"

Was written of an oak,

But—it's a chestnut now."

—*The Critic*, Halifax.

Current Events.

Wednesday, December 27.

Mr. Thomas C. Platt is appointed temporary Receiver, in New York, of the New York and New England Railroad Company. . . . In Chicago, May wheat sells for the lowest price recorded in that market. . . . The *Miantonomoh* is ordered to Rio de Janeiro.

Reports are received in London of the massacre of Captains Wilson and Barrow and their entire forces by the Tebeles. . . . Published statistics of British trade show a heavy falling off for eleven months as compared with the same period of 1892. . . . Further details of the anti-tax riots in Sicily are received, showing that six of the mob were killed and twenty-four wounded at Lercara di Freddi.

Thursday, December 28.

At Providence, Judge Colt declines to appoint either Thomas C. Platt or William T. Hart temporary Receiver of the New York and New England Railroad for property in the States of Massachusetts and Rhode Island. . . . "Chris" Evans, a noted robber and murderer, escapes from jail in Fresno, Cal. . . . Incoming steamships report extremely severe weather at sea.

The Brazilian Foreign Minister announces that Peixoto forces have won a victory at Niteroy and another at Rio Grande do Sul. . . . Two Riffian chiefs are turned over, by Muley Araaf, to General Campos to be taken to Tangier, where the Moorish Sultan will decide as to their punishment.

Friday, December 29.

Prendergast, the assassin of Mayor Harrison, is found guilty in Chicago by a jury which fixes the punishment at death. . . . Judge Colt appoints as ancillary Receivers for property in Massachusetts and Rhode Island of the New York and New England Railroad, Thomas C. Platt, William T. Hart, and Marsden J. Perry.

Foreign Ministers at Rio de Janeiro refuse Admiral da Gama's request that belligerent rights be granted to the insurgents. . . . Mr. Gladstone is eighty-four years old to-day. . . . Confirmation of the report that Captain Wilson's forces have been massacred by the Tebeles is received at Cape Tours.

Saturday, December 30.

The report of the minority of the House Foreign Affairs Committee on the President's Hawaiian policy is made public. . . . More indictments are found against John Y. McKane and other Gravesend officials; McKane's bail is increased to \$32,000, and the Grand Jury is discharged.

France and Spain sign a Commercial Convention which will be in force for one year. . . . Sir Samuel W. Baker, the distinguished African explorer, dies at his home in Devonshire, England.

Sunday, December 31.

The opinion of Justice Harlan, of the Bering Sea Tribunal, is made public. . . . The report of the Committee of Ten on Secondary-School Studies is made public by the United States Commissioner of Education.

Twenty-five Riffian chiefs offer their submission to General Campos. . . . It is announced that there have been 1,000 deaths from cholera on the island of Tenerife, but that the epidemic is now rapidly subsiding.

Monday, January 1.

The President and Mrs. Cleveland receive the Diplomatic Corps, the Judges of the Supreme Court, the officers of the Army and Navy, and various other persons. . . . The Midwinter Fair is opened to the public in Golden Gate, San Francisco. A memorial in honor of the landing of Sir Francis Drake on the Pacific Coast is unveiled in Golden Gate Park.

The Manchester ship-canal is opened with a procession of twenty-five laden ocean-going vessels, in the presence of 100,000 spectators. . . . The French police, it is announced, have searched 10,000 houses occupied by supposed Anarchists, and made many arrests. . . . There are New Year receptions at Paris, Berlin, and Rome.

Tuesday, January 2.

The majority of the House Ways and Means Committee decides to recommend an income-tax of 2 per cent. on incomes over \$4,000 a year, to advance the tax on whiskey ten cents a gallon, and to impose a tax of two cents a pack on playing-cards. . . . The monthly debt-statement of the United States Treasury shows an increase of nearly \$7,000,000 in the National debt during December.

Admiral da Gama, in command of the insurgents at Rio de Janeiro, issues another manifesto. . . . Further arrests of Anarchists are made in France and Spain. . . . The Spanish troops are being rapidly withdrawn from Melilla.